

V. Hanzeli
Romance Lang

Oxford French Series

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PROFESSOR OF ROMANCE LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

FRENCH PRONUNCIATION

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE AND A SUMMARY OF
USAGE IN WRITING AND PRINTING

BY

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NEW YORK

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

AMERICAN BRANCH: 35 WEST 32ND STREET

LONDON, TORONTO, MELBOURNE, AND BOMBAY

HUMPHREY MILFORD

1913

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AMERICAN BRANCH

THE UNIVERSITY PRESS, CAMBRIDGE, U. S. A.

PREFACE

THE path of any one undertaking to furnish a guide to French pronunciation is a thorny one. Nevertheless, despite this fact and the thanklessness of the task, the subject receives, in a variety of forms, some attention annually. Most of this attention is of the obligatory kind and is found in the opening chapter of almost every French grammar that appears. Such treatment, while necessarily concise and brief and generally well adapted to the purpose in view, of introducing the student to the subject, hardly ever goes beyond that goal. Besides the grammars, there are quite a few manuals, or treatises, on pronunciation that appear from time to time, and in their way are helpful to the serious student of the subject, no matter how objectionable he may consider many features in such works. Lastly there are the recent dictionaries, in most of which the most cursory examination reveals an amount of attention given to the subject of pronunciation proportionate to the very considerable interest therein manifested of late years.

During this period the above sources have been quite fully drawn upon by the writer in giving the course on French pronunciation to the students of advanced courses in French in Boston University and in the course on phonetics given among the courses for teachers at the same institution. The need, however, of something more tan-

gible, particularly in the way of drill exercises illustrating the principles involved, has yearly made itself more sensibly felt. The present treatise is an attempt to supply this want. The system of indicating pronunciation of the International Phonetic Association has been adopted because it is the system now most universally in use for indicating pronunciation in dictionaries and standard works of reference. For that reason it is better known than any other system. Moreover, it is well adapted for indicating the sounds of French, and in itself may be made to do excellent service in introducing the student to the subject of general phonetics, a most valuable asset in the study of language.

Quite a number and variety of books of reference, more or less "authoritative," have been in use constantly during the preparation of this treatise. From many of them, simply a word, a sentence, an idea, a suggestion has been taken. Others have served continually as a *vade-mecum*, particularly in noting pronunciation. The difference of opinion among educated French people as regards the pronunciation of some words is, in many instances, considerable. In view of this lack of agreement, the writer's aim, in justice to all concerned, has been simply to record what he believes from printed data to be the facts. The student may be absolutely certain that, barring mistakes, every indicated pronunciation in the treatise has more or less endorsement as vouched for in the French sources of information. This testimony serves as an affidavit to which any one can turn at any time. The opinion of the educated Frenchman or of the experienced teacher is undoubtedly most helpful in such cases. It has the disad-

vantage, however, of being verbatim testimony, as over against written statement, and for that reason its weight is less enduring. Investigation of the records will very rarely result in other than additional proof verifying the correctness of any one particular pronunciation noted.

Undoubtedly many a scholar will condemn roundly a number of the books of reference cited in the appended list. The subject is many-sided. What appeals to one will shock another. It will be remembered, however, that it is hardly possible to produce a work of any kind whatever on the subject that may not in some way contain at least a suggestion, if not more, that may be of practical use to somebody. Therefore, such as it is, and containing most of the publications consulted in the preparation of the present treatise, the list is herewith offered as a bibliographical guide to others working up the subject of French pronunciation.

The brief portion of the treatise following that on the "spoken word" has been suggested by the many questions of teachers in regard to the "written word": "Is a hyphen used between the parts of such and such a word?" "Do you abbreviate the first part?" "Is it written with a capital?" "What corresponds to 'Sincerely Yours'?" etc. The answers to such questions are not readily found in the ordinary grammar and composition book, although it is possible to locate them in a very few of such works. Therefore it is hoped that the treatment here of this part of the subject embraced in the Summary will help to make more complete and accessible the information already available.

It only remains for the writer to thank his friend Pro-

fessor Weeks, the editor of the series, for reading the manuscript and for making a number of valuable suggestions which have been carefully carried out.

JAMES GEDDES, JR.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY, May 1, 1913.

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- BESCHERELLE aîné. *L'art de conjuguer*. Paris (Fouraut et fils), s.d. (Few more handy works of the kind have ever been devised in order to locate at once a peculiar verb-form than this "old standard.")
- BEVIER, Louis, Jr. *A French grammar*, with exercises by Thomas Logie. New York (Holt), 1896. (The Phonology (pp. 9-46) is unusually complete.)
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- . *Idem*. Dritte Auflage im Auftrage des Verfassers, neu bearbeitet von H. Klinghardt. Cöthen (Schulze), 1908. (Of interest as compared with the first edition because of the progress made in the subject of phonetics during the twenty years between the two editions and the additions to its *Literatur*, pp. 224-230.)

- BEYER und PASSY. *Das gesprochene Französisch*. Cöthen (Schulze), 1893. (*Grammatik*: pp. 77-170; *Specimens of pronunciation*: pp. 1-76; *Useful phonetic glossary*: pp. 174-218.)
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- these manuals are among the best of the kind published in the United States.)
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- . *Selections for French composition*. *Ibidem*. (Pp. v-vi and 53-54 *et seq.* contain the most complete guidance for the conventional usage in letter-writing that has yet appeared.)
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- langue française* du commencement du xvii^e siècle jusqu'à nos jours. Paris, s. d. [Publié en fascicules en 1893-4-5]. (A standard work very generally considered the most authoritative work of the kind.)
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- . *Petite phonétique comparée des principales langues européennes*. Leipsic et Berlin (Teubner), 1906. (Of particular value to students of phonetics and linguistics.)
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- lectures, etc.). The language is not of quite as "popular" a character as that found in the *Choir*.)
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and clearly the many peculiarities of pronunciation of Canadian French children and thereby proving most helpful linguistically and phonetically.)

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- lan Co.), 1908. (The I. P. A. transcription is used throughout, and very effectively as far as appearance on the page is concerned.)
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- . *Phonetically annotated songs in foreign languages*, enabling any one to sing correctly in French, Italian, and German. *Ibidem*, 1912. (An effective exemplification of the practical utility of phonetic notation according to the system of the I. P. A.)
- TUCKERMAN, Julius. *Simplicité*. A reader of French pronunciation. New York (American Book Co.), 1908. (Pedagogically this manual in its first edition far surpassed its scientific worth. The later editions, however, have made amends in the latter respect.)
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- . *Kleine Phonetik*. 8. Auflage. Leipzig, 1912. (A simple and practical condensation of the preceding *Elemente*, etc.)
- VREELAND and KOREN. *Lessons in French syntax and composition*. New York (Holt), 1907. (Pp. 98-102 useful hints in regard to conventional forms used in letter-writing.)
- WHITNEY, W. D. *A practical French grammar*. New York (Holt), 1886. ("Pronunciation": pp. 1-26. Like the Bôcher's Otto's grammar mentioned above, the Whitney holds well its own with the newcomers. The examples are numerous and well chosen.)
- YERSIN, M. and J. *The Yersin phono-rhythmic method of French pronunciation, accent, and diction*. French-English. Philadelphia (Lippincott), 1897. (Contains the teaching experience of two teachers remarkably successful in imparting an excellent pronunciation.)
- ZÜND-BURGUET, Adolphe. *Méthode pratique, physiologique et comparée de prononciation*. Paris (Gymnase de la Voix), 1902. (Showing especially how sounds are produced, their position by means of the artificial palate, the mechanism of the subject.)

I INTRODUCTION

1 Key to pronunciation. As the sounds of French and English are rarely identical, it is impossible to give exact equivalents taken from both. Nevertheless so similar are in many cases the sounds respectively of either language that it is often possible to get quickly a more adequate idea of nearly corresponding sounds by comparison than in any other way. Spelling in French, although not so irregular and inconsistent as in English, offers many difficulties. This must necessarily be so, for in French there are thirty-seven sounds, exclusive of minor distinctions, and only twenty-six letters to express them. The advantage, therefore, in a treatise on French pronunciation, of having an alphabet in which one letter or symbol, and only one, shall represent each sound, is at once apparent. Such an alphabet has for many years been used at home and abroad. It is known as the International Phonetic Alphabet. Twenty-four of the characters used to indicate pronunciation are those of the ordinary alphabet and consequently are familiar to the student: [a], [α], [b], [d], [e], [f], [g], [h], [i], [j], [k], [l], [m], [n], [o], [p], [r], [s], [t], [u], [v], [w], [y], [z].

2 Symbols to be noted. Of the thirteen remaining symbols, which are unlike the characters of the alphabet, five represent oral vowel sounds: [ə], [ɛ], [ɔ], [œ], [ø]; four

represent nasal vowel sounds: [ã], [ẽ], [õ], [œ̃]; one represents a semi-vowel or semi-consonant sound: [ɥ]; and three represent consonant sounds: [ɲ], [ʃ], [ʒ].

Of the symbols just noted, [ə] and [ɥ] are respectively inverted *e* and *h*; the open [ɛ] is "the Greek epsilon"; [ɔ] is an open *o*; [ø], a Danish letter representing approximately the vowel sound in English *hurt*; [œ], so written in French, is the union of the letters *o* and *e*, about as in English *pup*; [ã], [ẽ], [õ], [œ̃] are simply the oral vowels [a], [e], [o], [œ] nasalized; [ɲ] is pictorial for the union of *g* and *n*, a sound somewhat like that in English *pinion*; [ʃ] is an old English *s*, used for the *sh* sound in English *shall*; and [ʒ] represents the corresponding voiced sound heard in English *pleasure*.

3 Open and closed. In speaking of the vowels, the terms "open" and "closed" are frequently used. "Open" applied to the *symbols* [a], [ɛ], [ɔ], [œ], shows pictorially that these symbols, having a break or opening somewhere about their contour, are "open" compared respectively with their "closed" correspondents [ɑ], [e], [o], [ø], which are closed in. In pronouncing "open" and "closed" vowels, these terms may be the better fixed in the memory if it be remembered that "open" and "closed" applied to the *sounds* indicate, in a general way, that the mouth is to be opened wider when pronouncing an "open" vowel than when pronouncing its "closed" correspondent.

4 Table of French sounds, with approximate English equivalents:

VOWELS			CONSONANTS		
SYMBOL	EXAMPLES	ENGLISH APPROXIMATE	SYMBOL	EXAMPLES	ENGLISH APPROXIMATE
a	<i>patte, part</i>	pat	b	<i>bout, robe</i>	harbor
ɑ	<i>pas, pâte</i>	palm	d	<i>dent, rude</i>	needy
ã	<i>en, tante</i>	want ¹	f	<i>fort, neuf</i>	fee
e	<i>été, déjà</i>	fate	g	<i>gant, dogue</i>	frigate
ɛ	<i>fait, tête</i>	met	h	<i>honte, oho</i>	w(h)ich
ẽ	<i>vin, teinte</i>	lamp	k	<i>car, coq</i>	rocket
ə	<i>de, crever</i>	villa	l	<i>long, seul</i>	jolly
i	<i>nî, pire</i>	police	m	<i>mot, dame</i>	steamer
o	<i>pot, côte</i>	note	n	<i>ni, âne</i>	many
ɔ	<i>robe, tort</i>	nor	ɲ	<i>régner, peigne</i>	onion
õ	<i>blond, trompe</i>	don't ²	p	<i>pas, tape</i>	taper
ø	<i>peu, creuse</i>	hurt ³	r	<i>rare, drap</i>	error
œ	<i>seul, peur</i>	pup	s	<i>si, danse</i>	miss
œ̃	<i>un, humble</i>	bu(r)n	ʃ	<i>chat, hache</i>	machine
u	<i>tout, tour</i>	food	t	<i>tas, patte</i>	entry
y	<i>pu, pur</i>	(German <i>ü</i>)	v	<i>vent, rive</i>	ever
SEMI-VOWELS			z	<i>zèle, rose</i>	cosy
j	<i>yeux, bien</i>	year	ʒ	<i>Jean, rouge</i>	pleasure
ɥ	<i>huile, nuage</i>	sweet	ː	sign of length	
w	<i>oui, poêle</i>	well			

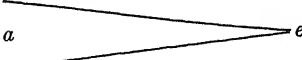
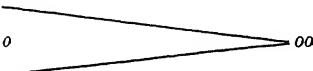
¹ Approximately as in the New England pronunciation of *wan*, *want*; not with the vowel in *law* which is more widely in use elsewhere. More accurately the sound is *a* in *mar*, nasalized.

² For those who pronounce *haunt* and all similar words (cf. note 1) with a nasal vowel (as in *law* somewhat nasalized), that sound would be nearer. The New England vowel of *want*, *haunt*, *daunt*, etc., enjoys a very limited use in the United States.

³ The vowel sound meant in *hurt* is that of the standard English of England and that of New England. West of the Hudson, and generally in New York City, one hears the "cerebral *r*." It may be said as regards parallelism of sound between *φ* and the vowel in *hurt*, and between *œ* and the vowel in *pup*, *hut*, *cup*, that in the speech of those who pronounce no *r* in *hurt*, a parallel exists between the vowel in this word as compared with that of *hut*, and the French vowels *φ* and *œ*. *φ* is sensibly more tense than *œ*.

5 Vowel differences in English and French. The vowels in English frequently begin with one sound and end with an entirely different one. If the first letter of the English alphabet *a* be pronounced, and the sound prolonged, and then allowed gradually to die away, it will be found that the vowel begins with the letter *a* and ends with English *e*. If the letter *i* be pronounced in the same manner, it will be found that the vowel begins with an English *ah* sound and ends with the sound of English *e*. If *o* in a like manner be pronounced, the vowel will be found to begin with *o* and end with the sound of *oo* in English *boo*. The approximate French sounds corresponding to the English first letter of the alphabet *a* and to the letter *o* are *é* and *ô* respectively. If these French vowels be properly pronounced, no such sliding scale of transition as occurs in English will appear. The beginning, middle and end of the French sound will be identical.

6 The respective differences of these two English vowels and their corresponding French approximates *é* and *ô* may be graphically shown thus:

English vowel sounds <i>a</i> , <i>o</i>	French approximates <i>é</i> , <i>ô</i>
<i>a</i> 	<i>é</i>
<i>o</i> 	<i>ô</i>

Therefore in the above Table the vowel sound in English *fate* incorrectly represents the vowel sound in *été*, because the former sound is a diphthong, while the latter is a pure vowel. The same is true of *pot*, *côte*.

The vowel sound in English *note* is a diphthong, while the sound in French *pot* and *côte* is a simple, uniformly even utterance throughout. It is of the utmost importance at the start to realize and to observe this vocalic difference between the two languages.

7 Consonant differences in English and French. Nearly every English consonant is more or less unlike its French approximate. In general the transition in English from consonant to vowel is slower than in French. Such words in English as *pear*, *coat*, *tour*, when forcibly pronounced, suggest something like an *h* sound inserted between the stopped consonants *p*, *c*, *t*, and the following vowel. The French words *père*, *côte*, *tour*, though similar to English *pear*, *coat*, *tour*, lack any such suggestion, nor have they that hardness which is apt to be noticeable in a beginner's pronunciation. The transition from *p*, *c*, *t* to the following vowel is abrupt, short and quick. If the two consonants *d* in English *don't* and *d* in French *don* be compared, something similar as regards sound effect is noticeable. The French *d*, being pronounced farther forward in the mouth than the English *d* and nearer the English *th* position, is softer and pleasanter than the English *d*, which, as at times in the word *don't*, may be very harsh.

8 In the above Table it will be noticed that the key-words given to illustrate approximately the corresponding French consonants *p*, *b*, *t*, *d*, *k*, *g* are *piper*, *harbor*, *entry*, *needy*, *rocket*, *rugged*. In each case, the consonant in question occurs as medial. In this position these con-

sonants lack a certain kind of explosiveness that they have when initial. When medial they are a nearer approximation to the respective French correspondents. For analogous reasons, *jolly*, *steamer*, *many*, *error* are selected to illustrate the liquids *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*. It is essential to avoid coming down too hard upon the French consonants, the effect of which is un-French. Consonant differences, to be discerned by observation as here suggested, are no less important to observe and realize than are the fundamental vowel differences pointed out above.

9 Stress. A third important general difference is that of stress in the two languages. Stress, in the sense of emphasis upon one syllable rather than on any other, a characteristic of English pronunciation, is in the same sense non-existent in French. The syllables of a French word receive, one about as much emphasis as the other, all being very evenly pronounced. It is true that when slightly more stress can be observed upon one syllable rather than upon another, that that syllable is usually the last, not counting a final *e* mute syllable.

10 French words are largely of Latin origin; Latin words have the stress, as a rule, on the penult, which in French usually became the last syllable: L. *a-ma'-re* = Fr. **ai-mer**; L. *bo-ni-ta'-tem* = Fr. **bon-té**; L. *ca-mi'-num* = Fr. **che-min**. It is convenient in French to apply the term "stressed" or "accented" syllable to the last, care being taken to avoid stressing or accenting the syllable forcibly as in English. It should be remembered that *written* accents have nothing to do with stress, which applies merely

to the force with which one syllable is pronounced compared with another syllable in the word.

11 Quantity. By quantity is meant the length of a vowel or syllable as regards the time taken in pronouncing it. As it is possible to dwell more or less time on any vowel sound, there may be many degrees of quantity. But for practical purposes it is sufficient to distinguish two degrees of length, long and short.

12 Long vowels occur only in the stressed, or last pronounced, syllable: **ar-ri-ve** [a-ri:v] *arrives*; **fou-gè-re** [fu-ʒɛ:r] *fern*; **fro-ma-ge** [frɔ-ma:ʒ] *cheese*; **tra-vail-le** [tra-vai:j] *works*.

13 Any vowel in the stressed syllable before the sounds [j], [v], [z], [ʒ] and [r] final (or followed by silent consonants) is regularly long: **seu-il** [sœ:i:j] *threshold*; **tra-va-il** [tra-vai:j] *work*; **a-chè-ve** [a-ʃɛ:v] *finishes*; **ca-ve** [ka:v] *cellar*; **gaz** [ga:z] *gas*; **ro-se** [ro:z] *rose*; **pla-ge** [pla:ʒ] *beach*; **pha-re** [fa:r] *lighthouse*; **ver** [vɛ:r] *worm*; **ci-re** [si:r] *wax*; **port** [pɔ:r] *port*; **dur** [dy:r] *hard*.

14 The vowel sounds [ɑ] [o] [ø] and the nasal vowels in the stressed syllable when followed by a pronounced consonant are long: **es-pa-ce** [ɛs-pa:s] *space*; **flam-me** [fla:m] *flame*; **mi-ra-cle** [mi-ra:kl] *miracle*; **i-dio-me** [i-djo:m] *idiom*; **to-me** [to:m] *volume*; **zo-ne** [zo:m] *zone*; **creu-se** [krø:z] *hollow*; **gueu-se** [gø:z] *beggar-woman*; **meu-te** [mø:t] *pack (of hounds)*; **tan-té** [tã:t] *aunt*; **pen-te** [pã:t] *incline*; **sem-ble** [sã:bl] *seems*; **min-ce** [mẽ:s] *thin*; **crain-dre**

[krɛ:dr] *to fear*; **fein-te** [fɛ:ɪt] *feint*; **poin-te** [pwɛ:ɪt] *point*; **fon-te** [fɔ:ɪt] *fount*; **lon-gue** [lɔ:g] *long*; **son-ge** [sɔ:ʒ] *dream*; **dé-fun-te** [de-fœ:ɪt] *deceased*; **em-prun-te** [ɑ-prœ:ɪt] *borrows*; **hum-ble** [œ:bl] *humble*.

15 Vowels with a circumflex accent in the stressed syllable, except **vous êtes** [vuz ɛt] *you are*, and the preterit endings { **-â-mes** [am], **-î-mes** [im], **-û-mes** [ym] }, are usually long: **tâ-che** [ta:ʃ] *task*; **blê-me** [blɛ:ɪm] *wan*; **a-bî-me** [a-bim] *abyss*; **pôle** [po:ɪl] *pole*.

16 Short vowels, occurring both in stressed and unstressed syllables, predominate in French, as long vowels occur only in the final or stressed syllable. All vowels in unstressed syllables are short: **de-vi-ner** [də-vi-ne] *to guess*; **me-na-cer** [mə-na-se] *to threaten*; **mi-li-tai-re** [mi-li-tɛ:ɪr] *military*; **mor-ta-li-té** [mɔr-ta-li-te] *mortality*; **u-ni-ver-si-té** [y-ni-vɛr-si-te] *university*.

17 Vowel and nasal sounds when final are regularly short: **pas** [pa] *not*; **été** [e-te] *been*; **fait** [fɛ] *done*; **de** [də] *of*; **ni** [ni] *neither*; **pot** [po] *pot*; **peu** [pø] *little*; **tout** [tu] *all*; **tu** [ty] *thou*; **en** [ɑ] *in*; **vin** [vɛ] *wine*; **blond** [blɔ̃] *blond*; **un** [œ̃] *one*.

18 Vowels followed by a double consonant are regularly short: **pat-te** [pat] *paw*; **det-te** [det] *debt*; **lis-se** [lis] *smooth*; **don-ne** [dɔn] *gives*; **mous-se** [mus] *moss*; **lut-te** [lyt] *struggle*.

19 Vowels that are long in final syllables are, as a rule, half as long in the penult:

pâ-le [pa:l] <i>pale</i>	pâ-leur [pa-lœ:r] <i>paleness</i>
rou-ge [ru:ʒ] <i>red</i>	rou-geur [ru-ʒœ:r] <i>redness</i>
part [pa:r] <i>part</i>	par-tir [par-ti:r] <i>to leave</i>
tâ-che [ta:ʃ] <i>task</i>	tâ-cher [ta-ʃe] <i>to try</i>
fi-nir [fi-ni:r] <i>to finish</i>	fi-ni-rons [fi-ni-rɔ̃] (we) <i>shall finish</i>

20 The vowel [ɛ] is the only vowel that may be either long or short before the same consonant: **rei-ne** [rɛ:n] *queen*; **ren-ne** [rɛn] *reindeer*; **Sei-ne** [sɛ:n] *Seine* (river); **tê-te** [tɛ:t] *head*; **tet-te** [tɛt] *teat*. In these cases the length alone of the vowel serves to differentiate the words.

21 EXERCISE I on the sounds. In the Table it will be noticed that two examples are given to exemplify the sound of the vowel. In each case (excepting [e] and [ə], the two vowels which are always short) the *quantity* varies, being short in the first example and long in the second. The *quality* of the sixteen French vowels remains unchanged. A useful exercise to acquire quality and quantity distinctions will be to write the thirty-two examples, illustrating the sounds of the sixteen French vowels, using the key alphabet, and to pronounce each word aloud, trying to account for differences.

22 The French alphabet has the same letters as the English; but **k** and **w** are used only in words taken from

other languages: **ki-lo-mè-tre** [ki-lò-metr]; **wa-gon** [wa-gõ].

The older and more common names of the letters are:

a	<i>a</i>	[a]	j	<i>ji</i>	[ʒi]	s	<i>esse</i>	[es]
b	<i>bé</i>	[be]	k	<i>ka</i>	[ka]	t	<i>té</i>	[te]
c	<i>cé</i>	[se]	l	<i>elle</i>	[el]	u	<i>u</i>	[y]
d	<i>dé</i>	[de]	m	<i>emme</i>	[ɛm]	v	<i>vé</i>	[ve]
e	<i>é</i>	[e]	n	<i>enne</i>	[ɛn]	w	<i>double v</i>	[dubl ve]
f	<i>effe</i>	[ef]	o	<i>o</i>	[o]	x	<i>iks</i>	[iks]
g	<i>gé</i>	[ʒe]	p	<i>pé</i>	[pe]	y	<i>igrec</i>	[igrek]
h	<i>ache</i>	[aʃ]	q	<i>ku</i>	[ky]	z	<i>zède</i>	[zed]
i	<i>i</i>	[i]	r	<i>erre</i>	[er]			

23 In this enumeration the letters **f**, **h**, **l**, **m**, **n**, **r** are generally of the feminine gender, the remaining letters being masculine. When a letter is named by itself, it is given as above indicated, with whatever orthographic sign it may have. The French word **ré-com-pen-se** may be spelled: *erre-é* accent aigu = **ré**; *cé-o-emme* = **com**, **ré-com**; *pé-é-enne* = **pen**, **ré-com-pen**; *esse-é* = **se**, **ré-com-pen-se**.

24 But in reading and spelling, it is now common in many French schools to name each consonant by its own sound, followed by the so-called mute *e* [ə]. The new names then are:

a	[a]	je	[ʒə]	se	[sə]
be	[bə]	ke	[kə]	te	[tə]
ke se	[kə] [sə]	le	[lə]	u	[y]
de	[də]	me	[mə]	ve	[və]
e	[ə]	ne	[nə]	w	<i>double v</i> [dubl və]
fe	[fə]	o	[o]	xe	<i>gze</i> [ksə] [gzə]
gue je	[gə] [ʒə]	pe	[pə]	y	[i]
he	[hə]	ke	[kə]	ze	[zə]
i	[i]	re	[rə]		

25 In this enumeration, all of the letters are of the masculine gender. The French word *in-com-pré-hen-si-bi-li-té* would be spelled: i-ne=*in*; ke-o-me=*com*, *in-com*; pe-re-é=*pré*, *in-com-pré*; he-e-ne=*hen*, *in-com-pré-hen*; se-i=*si*, *in-com-pré-hen-si*; be-i=*bi*, *in-com-pré-hen-si-bi*; le-i=*li*, *in-com-pré-hen-si-bi-li*; te-é=*té*, *in-com-pré-hen-si-bi-li-té*.

26 **Orthographic marks.** There are three orthographic marks which constitute a necessary part of the written form of French words. These marks are called accents. They are the *acute* (´), the *grave* (`), and the *circumflex* (^).

27 The acute accent, *ac-cent ai-gu* [ak-sǎ:t e-gy], as in *é-té* [e-te] *been*, is used only over the vowel *e*, which then has the sound heard in English *fate*, but without the vanish or glide described in 6: *dé-si-ré* [de-zi-re] *desired*; *é-cla-té* [e-kla-te] *burst*.

28 The grave accent, *ac-cent gra-ve* [ak-sǎ gra:v], as in *frè-re* [frɛ:r] *brother*, is used mostly over *e* which then has nearly the sound heard in English *met*, *there*: *mè-ne* [mɛn] *leads*; *pè-re* [pɛ:r] *father*; *ré-pè-te* [re-pɛt] *repeats*. It is also used sometimes over *a* and *u* to distinguish words otherwise spelt alike: *à* [a] *has* and *â* [a] *to*; *çà* [sa] *there* and *ça* [sa] *that*; *dès* [dɛ] *since* and *des* [dɛ] (also [de]) *of the*; *où* [u] *where* and *ou* [u] *or*; also over the *a* in *dé-jà* [de-ʒa] *already* and *jà* [ʒa] (rarely used now) *already*.

29 The circumflex accent, *ac-cent cir-con-fle-xe* [ak-sǎ sir-kō-fleks], may occur over any vowel, which is usually

then long: **â-ge** [a:ʒ] *age*; **tê-te** [tɛ:t] *head*; **dî-me** [di(ɪ)m]; **cô-te** [kɔ:t] *coast*; **sûr** [sy:r] *sure*. In most cases it indicates the loss of an *s* written formerly after the vowel now circumflexed, as in old French *teste* for modern *tête*; **maistre** for **maî-tre** [mɛ:tr] *master*. Such an *s* sometimes still remains in the English word taken originally from the old French, as in English *forest*, modern French **forêt** [fɔ-re]; English *isle*, modern French **î-le** [i(ɪ)l]. In other cases it shows contraction has taken place: **â-ge** instead of older *aa-ge*; **sûr** instead of older *seur*. It also serves to distinguish such words as **dû** [dy] *owed* from **du** [dy] *of the*; **mûr** [my:r] *ripe* from **mur** [my:r] *wall*; **sûr** [sy:r] *sure* from **sur** [sy:r] *upon*; although in point of fact **dû**, **mûr** and **sûr** are examples of contraction of the corresponding old French forms *deûi*, *meûr*, *seûr*.

30 When the vowels are written with a capital letter, it is not customary to put on the accents, except on the letter *e*: **LES THÉÂTRES** = **les thé-â-tres** [le te-ɑ:tr]. These so-called "accents" have nothing whatever to do with stress; in general they serve to distinguish the vowel sounds. It is quite as much a fault to omit the accent, or to use it wrongly, as to spell the word incorrectly.

31 Other orthographic marks are **l'a-pos-tro-phe** [l a-pɔs-trɔf] (?) to indicate the omission of a final vowel before a word beginning with a vowel (or silent *h*) (383): "*la â-me*" becomes **l'â-me** [l a:m] *the soul*; "*je ai*" becomes **j'ai** [ʒ e] *I have*; "*si il*" becomes **s'il** [s il] *if he*. The vowel elided is almost always *e*; *a* is elided only in the article or pronoun **la** [la] *the, her, it*; *i* is elided only in **si** [si] *if, be-*

fore **il** [il] *he, it*, or **ils** [il] *they*. No elision takes place before **on-ze** [ɔ̃ːz] *eleven*; **on-ziè-me** [ɔ̃-zjɛm] *eleventh*; **oui** [wi] *yes*; **huit** [ɥi(t)] *eight*; **hui-tiè-me** [ɥi-tjɛm] *eighth* (382 *et seq.*).

32 The cedilla, **la cé-dil-le** [la se-diːj] (¸) is placed under **c** to give it the sound of **s** before **a, o, u**: **fa-ça-de** [fa-sad] *front*; **gar-çon** [gar-sɔ̃] *boy*; **re-çu** [rə-sy] *received*.

33 The dieresis, **le tré-ma** [lə tre-ma] (¨) is placed over the second of two vowels to show that it does not unite with the first vowel but, on the contrary, begins a new syllable: **ha-ïr** [a-iɪr] *to hate*; **na-ïf** [na-if] *artless*; **Noël** [nɔ̃-ɛl] *Christmas*. It is also put over final mute **e** to show that the **gu** preceding is a syllable by itself and that the **u** is not merely the sign of "hard" **g** (196): **ai-gu-ë** [e-gy] *sharp*; the last **e** being completely mute; without the dieresis, the word would be pronounced [eg]; cf. **fi-gue** [fig] *fig*.

34 The hyphen, **le trait d'u-nion** [lə trɛ-d y-njɔ̃] (-), is used between the parts of a compound word; **arc-en-ciel** [ar kã sjɛl] *rainbow*; **beau-frère** [bo frɛːr] *brother-in-law*; and to join words that are closely connected: **a-vez-vous** [a-ve vu] *have you?* **ê-tes-vous** [ɛt vu] *are you?*

35 Division of syllables. When divided into syllables for the purpose of spelling and pronouncing, and quite generally also for writing and printing (but not invariably, see 38-44) the syllables in the body of a French word most frequently end with a vowel and begin with

a consonant: **é-ga-li-té** [e-ga-li-te] *equality*; **é-le-ver** [el-ve] *to raise*; **mo-ra-li-té** [mɔ-ra-li-te] *morality*; **po-pu-la-ri-té** [pɔ-py-la-ri-te] *popularity*. It is essential in pronouncing these words not to divide them according to English custom: *e-qual-i-ty*, *mo-ral-i-ty*, *pop-u-lar-i-ty*. In pronouncing it is necessary carefully to avoid such divisions of syllables as in the English *tab-leau*, *trip-le*.

36 A vowel in the body of a word sometimes begins a syllable, in which case the vowel is always preceded by another vowel which ends the preceding syllable: **a-é-rer** [a-e-re] *to ventilate*; **a-é-ros-tat** [a-e-rɔs-ta] *air-balloon*; **é-blou-ir** [e-blu-ir] *to dazzle*; **jou-ir** [ʒwi:r] *to enjoy*; **Na-po-lé-on** [na-pɔ-le-ɔ̃]; **o-a-sis** [ɔ-a-zi(ɪ)s]; **o-bé-is-san-ce** [ɔ-be-i-sɑ̃:s] *obedience*.

37 If a single consonant is followed by *l* or *r* (except *rl*, as in *par-lait*), both are united with the following vowel: **mai-grir** [me-gri:r] *to grow thin*; **of-frir** [ɔ-fri:r] *to offer*; **ou-vrier** [u-vri-je] *workman*; **per-dront** [per-drɔ̃] (they) *will lose*; **ta-bleau** [ta-blo]; **tri-ple** [tripl]; **vain-cre** [vɛ̃kr] *to conquer*; **vi-tre** [vitr] *pane of glass*.

38 Other groups of two or more consonants, when pronounced, are generally so divided that the first goes with the preceding syllable, the second and third with the following: **ad-mi-rer** [ad-mi-re] *to admire*; **cer-cler** [ser-kle] *to circle*; **con-somp-tion** [kɔ̃-sɔ̃p-sjɔ̃] *consumption*; **es-ca-lier** [es-ka-lje] *stairway*; **es-pé-ran-ce** [es-pe-rɑ̃:s] *hope*; **in-stant** [ɛ̃s-tɑ̃]. In the last example, as shown, the two consonants *s* and *t* are, as usual, divided in the middle,

the *s* going over and being pronounced with the nasal vowel *in*=[*ẽ*], and the *t* with the nasal vowel *an*=[*ã*]. The *written* syllable division *in-stant* is simply etymological; *in-stru-ment* [*ẽs-try-mã*]; *mar-tyr* [*mar-tiir*]; *par-fum* [*par-fœ*] *perfume*; *per-drons* [*per-drõ*] (we) *shall lose*; *pol-tron* [*põl-trõ*] *coward*; *res-pec-ter* [*res-pøk-te*] *to respect*; *res-pi-rer* [*res-pi-re*] *to breathe*; *res-ter* [*res-te*] *to remain*; *sug-gé-rer* [*syg-ʒe-re*] *to suggest*.

39 A silent *h* is not recognized in the pronunciation of a French word, yet when written the *h* apparently begins a syllable. The following words when *written* are divided thus: *bon-heur*, *in-ha-bi-le*, *in-ha-bi-ta-ble*, *in-hos-pi-ta-ble*, *in-hu-main*, *mal-heur*, but when pronounced, the principle which obtains, throughout the pronunciation of French words is carried out, that is, of ending the syllable with a vowel and beginning it with a consonant. These words therefore are pronounced: [*bõ-nœir*], [*i-na-bil*], [*i-na-bi-tabl*], [*i-nõs-pi-ta-bl*], [*i-ny-mẽ*], [*ma-lœir*].

40 A group of two consonants, but forming one sound only, is treated as a single consonant. Such combinations are *ch*, *ph*, *th*, *gn*: *a-che-ver* [*aʃ-ve*] *to finish*; *a-thénien* [*a-te-njẽ*] *Athenian*; *di-gni-té* [*di-ni-te*]; *in-co-gni-to* [*ẽ-kõ-ni-to*]; *pho-no-gra-phe* [*fõ-nõ-graf*].

41 *x*, which is equivalent to *gz* before vowels, *ks* before consonants, is treated in pronouncing like *gz* and *ks*, but when *written* the *x* always goes with the first vowel: *ex-a-men* [*eg-za-mẽ*] *examination*; *ex-em-ple* [*eg-zãpl*]

example; **ex-ac-te** [ɛg-zakt]; **ex-cel-lent** [ɛk-sɛ-lā]; **ex-près** [eks-prɛ] *on purpose*; **ex-pri-mer** [eks-pri-me] *to express*; **ex-tra-or-di-nai-re** [eks-tra-ɔr-di-nɛ:r] *extraordinary*. In the three last cases four consonants come together **k**, **s**, **p** or **t**, **r**. As usual in combinations of **sp**, **st**, the **s** goes with the first syllable both in written and spoken forms.

42 Double consonants (146, 148, 166, 168) when *written*, are divided between the two, but are *pronounced* like single consonants. Therefore when between vowels they begin the second syllable like a single consonant. This applies especially to the older and commoner words: **al-ler** [a-le] *to go*; **as-sez** [a-sɛ] *enough*; **dom-mage** [dɔ-ma:ʒ] *injury*; **don-ner** [dɔ-ne] *to give*; **bb**, **pp**, **tt**, **dd** are rarely, if ever, doubled in pronouncing a French word: **ab-bé** [a-be] *abbot*; **rap-port** [ra-pɔ:r] *report*; **bat-tu** [ba-ty] *beaten*; **ad-di-tio-nel** [a-di-sjɔ-nɛl] *additional*.

43 In newer and less popular words, showing generally obvious Latin derivation, double consonants are pronounced rather longer than single consonants. This applies particularly to **l**, **m**, **n**, **r**. This lengthening is generally noted, in indicating pronunciation, by retaining the two consonants instead of only one: **il-let-tré** [il-lɛ-tre] *illiterate*; **il-li-si-ble** [il-li-zibl]; **im-mé-diat** [im-me-dja]; **im-mon-de** [im-mɔ̃:d] *unclean*; **in-né** [in-ne] *inborn*; **in-nom-bra-ble** [in-nɔ̃-brabl] *innumerable*; **ir-ri-ta-ble** [ir-ri-tabl]; **ir-ri-té** [ir-ri-te] *irritated*.

44 In the *written* language, obvious composition of the word nullifies in many cases the principle of word division, that is, of ending syllables, whenever possible, with a

vowel and beginning them with a consonant; but in the actual pronunciation this basic principle remains intact. The written division of the following words together with the figured division and pronunciation as actually uttered will illustrate the written and spoken usage: **at-mo-sphe-re** [at-məs-fɛr]; **bon-heur** [bɔ-nœr] *happiness*; **conspi-rer** [kɔ̃s-pi-re] *to conspire*; **in-é-gal** [i-ne-gal] *unequal*; **in-ex-act** [i-neg-zakt]; **in-no-cen-ce** [i-nɔ-sɑ̃s]; **in-nom-bra-ble** [i-nɔ̃-brabl] *innumerable*; **in-spi-rer** [ɛ̃s-pi-re]; **in-stant** [ɛ̃s-tɑ̃]; **in-strui-re** [ɛ̃s-trui-r]; **in-u-ti-le** [i-ny-til]; **mal-heur** [ma-lœr] *ill luck*; **sub-or-don-ner** [sy-bɔr-dɔ-ne].

45 Nasal vowels, being merely oral vowels followed by **m** or **n** in the same syllable, are treated like ordinary vowel sounds in the division of syllables, the following consonant beginning the next syllable: **an-cien** [ɑ̃-sjɛ]; **domp-ter** [dɔ̃-te] *to master*; **en-chan-ter** [ɑ̃-ʃɑ̃-te]; **im-po-sant** [ɛ̃-po-zɑ̃]; **in-con-stant** [ɛ̃-kɔ̃s-tɑ̃]; **pen-dant** [pɑ̃-dɑ̃] *during*; **tins-siez** [tɛ̃-sje] (you) *might hold*; **vins-sions** [vɛ̃-sjɔ̃] (we) *might come*.

46 The written and spoken forms vary particularly, 1° When **e** mute occurs at the end of a word or of a syllable in a word: **bel-le** [bɛl] *fine*; **fa-ble** [fa-bl]; **fon-te** [fɔ̃:t] *melt-ing*; **on-cle** [ɔ̃:kl] *uncle*; **pat-te** [pat] *paw*; **pen-te** [pɑ̃:t] *in-cline*; **pour-pre** [purpr] *purple*; **promp-te** [prɔ̃:t]; **qua-tre** [katr] *four*; **ro-be** [rɔ̃(:)b] *dress*; **ro-che** [rɔ̃ʃ] *rock*; **tan-te** [tɑ̃:t] *aunt*. 2° When **e** mute occurs at the end of a syllable in a word. By the dropping of **e** mute, a new combination of consonants is formed which are divided in the way consonants usually are: **ap-pe-ler** [ap-le] *to call*; **ca-le-**

çon [kal-sõ] *pair of drawers*; **cha-pe-lier** [ʃa-plje] *hatter*; **cha-pe-ron** [ʃa-prõn] *hood*; **ci-me-tière** [sim-tjɛr] *cemetery*; **é-le-ver** [el-ve] *to raise*; **lai-te-rie** [lɛ-tri] *dairy*; **ma-de-moi-selle** [mad-mwa-zɛl]; **re-ve-nir** [rɛv-ni:r] *to come back*; **sou-ve-nir** [suv-ni:r]; **sou-ve-rain** [suv-rɛ̃] *sovereign*; **tel-le-ment** [tɛl-mã]. 3° When *y*=[j], or *ill*=[j]: **cray-on** [krɛ-jõ] *pencil*; **pay-er** [pɛ-jɛ] *to pay*; **roy-al** [rwa-jal]; **tuy-au** [ty-jo] *tube*; **ba-tail-le** [ba-tai:j] *battle*; **fa-mil-le** [fa-mi:j] *family*; **tra-vail-le** [tra-va:i] *works*.

47 The principle of syllable division of French words, of beginning the syllable, whenever possible, with a consonant and ending it with a vowel, is equally applicable to phrases, which are divided up in the same way into stress groups: **bon à rien** [bõ-na-rjɛ̃] *good-for-nothing*; **bout à bout** [bu-ta-bu] *end to end*; **de haut en bas** [dɛ-o-ã-ba] *from top to bottom*; **de temps en temps** [dɛ-tã-zã-tã] *from time to time*; **mot à mot** [mɔ-ta-mo] *literally*; **nuît et jour** [nui-te-ʒur] *night and day*; **pas à pas** [pa-za-pa] *step by step*; **pe-tit à pe-tit** [pɛ-ti-ta-pɛ-ti] *little by little*; **pot à l'eau** [pɔ-ta-lo] *water-pitcher*; **six ou sept** [si-su-sɛt] *six or seven*; **tôt ou tard** [to-tu-tair] *sooner or later*.

48 The principle of syllable division, which is that also of phrase division, namely, that a single consonant between vowels belongs to the following syllable, is of fundamental importance. It is the basis upon which acquiring a reasonably good pronunciation of French depends.

EXERCISE II. Write the following words, dividing them into syllables, and pronounce them aloud: *agneau, ananas, aimer, animal, attaque, Canada, canal, camaraderie, capital, cataracte, classe, cra-*

vate, école, fidélité, garçon, géographie, grise, mandat, marcher, morceau, Panama, paragraphe, passage, partir, poète, regardez, salade, salle, simple, union.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write, dividing into syllables as heard ordinarily in spoken French, these same words, using the key alphabet, thus comparing the spoken and written forms.

II ORAL VOWELS

49 **a**=[a] **a ouvert**, or *open a*, written **a**, **â** and exceptionally in verb-endings **â**; approximately like the *a* in English *cat*, *fat*, *pat*, but pronounced with the mouth wider open so that the sound is between the *a* in *car* and the *a* in *bat*. This vowel, the commoner of the two varieties of French **a**, is generally short as in **â** [a] *to*; **la** [la] *the*; **ma-da-me** [ma-dam], **pat-te** [pat] *paw*, but may also be long as in: **ca-ge** [ka:ʒ]; **ra-re** [ra:r]. It may easily be recognized at once in the few cases where it occurs with a written accent.

50 As final with the grave accent: **à** [a] *to*; **çà** [sa] *here*; **de-çà** [də-sa] *on this side*; **dé-jà** [de-ʒa] *already*; **ho-là** [o-la] *ho there!*; **là** [la] *there*; **voilà** [vwa-la] *see there*.

51 In the verbal endings **-âm-es**, **-ât-es**, **-ât** of the first conjugation where the **a** has the circumflex accent: **nous ai-mâ-mes** [nuz ε-mam] *we loved*; **vous ai-mâ-tes** [vuz ε-mat] *you loved*; **qu'il ai-mât** [k il ε-ma] *that he might love*; **nous par-lâ-mes** [nu par-lam] *we spoke*; **vous par-lâtes** [vu par-lat] *you spoke*; **qu'il par-lât** [k il par-la] *that he might speak*.

52 [a] occurs regularly when final, at the end of a word, or of a syllable in a word, when the next syllable does not begin with an s or z sound: **ac-ca-pa-ra** [a-ka-pa-ra] *to seize upon*; **ac-cla-ma** [a-kla-ma] *acclaimed*; **a-mal-ga-ma** [a-mal-ga-ma] *amalgamated*; **ag-gra-va** [a-gra-va] *aggravated*; **a-mar-ra** [a-ma-ra] *moored*; **a-ta-qua** [a-ta-ka] *attacked*; **ba-var-da** [ba-var-da] *gossiped*.

53 When preceding any final silent consonant, except s or z: **a-chat** [a-ʃa] *purchase*; **al-ma-nach** [al-ma-na]; **drap** [dra] *cloth*; **es-to-mac** [es-tō-ma] *stomach*; **plat** [pla] *flat*; **rat** [ra]; **sol-dat** [sol-da] *soldier*; **ta-bac** [ta-ba] *tobacco*.

54 Before any pronounced consonant other than s or z at the end of a word: **Am-ster-dam** [am-ster-dam]; **bac** [bak] *ferry-boat*; **cap** [kap] *cape*; **car** [ka(ɪ)r] *for*; **che-val** [ʃə-val] *horse*; **fat** [fat] *fop*; **Is-lam** [is-lam]; **lacs** [lak] *lakes*; *snares*; **ma-ca-dam** [ma-ca-dam]; **mal** [mal] *evil*; **paf** [paf] *bang!*; or at the end of a syllable in the body of a word: **al-ma-nach** [al-ma-na]; **An-na** [an-na]; **cal-me** [kalm]; **gar-çon** [gar-sō] *boy*; **can-ne** [kan] *cane*; **gam-me** [gam] *scale*; **nap-pe** [nap] *cloth, tablecloth*; **pat-te** [pat] *paw*.

55 Special cases. The sound [a] is heard in the French adverb ending **-emment** [a-mũ] *-ly*; **ar-dem-ment** [ar-da-mũ] *ardently*; **pru-dem-ment** [pry-da-mũ] *prudently*; and in the following words: **cou-en-ne** [kwan] *rind*; **cou-en-neux** [kwa-nø] *pertaining to rind*; **fem-me** [fam] *woman*; **fem-me-lette** [fam-let] *silly woman*; **hen-nir** [a-niɪr] *to neigh*; **in-dem-ni-ser** [ẽ-dam-ni-ze] *to make good*; **in-dem-ni-té** [ẽ-dam-ni-te] *compensation*; **nen-ni** [na-ni] *no*; **so-len-nel** [so-la-nɛl] *solemn*.

56 [a] is the sound usually heard in the common endings -oir [wair], -oi-re [wair]: **mi-roir** [mi-rwair] *mirror*; **soir** [swair] *evening*; **boi-re** [bwair] *to drink*; **poi-re** [pwair] *pear*; **vic-toi-re** [vik-twair] *victory*; in a number of common words ending in oi (or oi+silent consonant) not preceded by r (see 62): **boit** [bwa] *drinks*; **doigt** [dwa] *finger*; **fois** [fwa] *time*; **loi** [lwa] *law*; **moi** [mwa] *me*; **soi** [swa] *one-self*; **soie** [swa but also swa] *silk*; **toi** [twa] *thee*; and generally in words written with oy: **Fon-te-noy** [fõt-nwa]; **foy-er** [fwa-je] *hearth*; **loy-er** [lwa-je] *rent*; **loy-al** [lwa-jal].

57 The letter a is usually silent in **août** [u] *August*, but may also be pronounced: [au]; the final t is sounded by many: [ut] [aut]; a is silent in **Caen** [kã]; **Cu-ra-çao** [ky-ra-so]; **Saô-ne** [so:n] (103); **taon** [tã] (old [tã] 103) *gadfly*; **toast** [tøst].

EXERCISE III on [a]. Write and pronounce aloud the following words, dividing those of two or more syllables as usually divided in writing and printing: *baba, barbe, battre, boîte, chat, dame, déclarer, donnât, droite, femme, gage, hennir, la, lac, lave, loi, ma, madame, Malaga, ménage, moi, noir, papa, parla, patte, poison, prudemment, rat, récemment, soi, syllabe, ta, valse.*

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write and pronounce aloud these same words using the key alphabet and dividing them as ordinarily heard in spoken French.

58 a=[ɑ] a *fermé* or *closed* a; written a, â; about as in English *palm*; pronounced with the mouth quite wide open. This sound is easily recognized whenever the a has the circumflex accent (except in the endings -âmes, -âtes, -ât (noted under 51): **bât** [ba] *saddle*; **blâ-me** [blam]; **grâ-ce** [grais]; **mât** [ma] *mast*; **pâ-le** [pa:l]; **pâ-te** [pa:t] *dough*; **plâ-tre** [pla:tr] *plaster*; **tâ-che** [ta:ʃ] *task*.

59 $a=[\alpha]$ whenever before a silent final s (except in *bras* [bra] *arm*, and in *-as* verb endings: *don-nas* [dɔ-na] *gave*); *bas* [ba] *low*; *cas* [ka] *case*; *cou-te-las* [kut-la] *cutlass*; *da-mas* [da-ma] *damask*; *fra-cas* [fra-ka] *crash*; *las* [la] *tired*; *ma-te-las* [mat-la] *mattress*; *pas* [pa] *step*; *tas* [ta] *pile*; *ver-glas* [ver-gla] *glazed frost*. Derivatives of such words usually retain the a quality when passing from the stressed to an unstressed syllable: *da-mas-ser* [da-ma-se]; *las-ser* [la-se]; *pas-ser* [pa-se]; *tas-ser* [ta-se]. In proper names the rule of $a=[\alpha]$ before a silent final s is equally regular: *Co-las* [kɔ-la]; *Du-gas* [dy-ga]; *Du-mas* [dy-ma]; *Ju-das* [ʒy-da]; *Lu-cas* [ly-ka]; *Ni-co-las* [ni-kɔ-la]; *Pri-vas* [pri-va]; *Tho-mas* [tɔ-ma]; *Vau-ge-las* [voʒ-la].

60 $a=[\alpha]$ before a final pronounced s as in *as* [a:s] *ace*; *at-las* [at-la(ɪ)s]; *hé-las* [elɑ:s] *alas!*; before a final pronounced z as in *gaz* [ga:z] *gas*; and frequently before the sounds of s and z in the endings *-as-se* [as], *-as-sion* [a-sjɔ̃], *-a-tion* [a-sjɔ̃], *-a-se* [az], *-a-sion* [a-zjɔ̃], *-a-zon* [a-zɔ̃]. *-as-se* [a:s] in the words *bas-se* [ba:s] *low*; *cas-se* [ka:s] *breaks*; *clas-se* [kla:s] *class*; *gras-se* [gra:s] *fat*; *pas-se* [pa:s] *passes*. *-as-sion* [a-sjɔ̃] in *pas-sion* [pa-sjɔ̃] and derivative *com-pas-sion* [kɔ̃-pa-sjɔ̃]; *-a-tion* [a-sjɔ̃] in a numerous group of words like *for-ma-tion* [fɔ̃r-ma-sjɔ̃]; *na-tion* [na-sjɔ̃], *sta-tion* [sta-sjɔ̃]. Nevertheless, the usage varies in regard to this ending *-a-tion* and the authorities differ. *-a-se* [a:z] in *ba-se* [ba:z]; *ca-se* [ka:z] *house*; *ga-ze* [ga:z] *gauze*; *ja-se* [ʒa:z] *prates*; *va-se* [va:z]. *-a-sion* [a-zjɔ̃] in *é-va-sion* [e-va-zjɔ̃]; *in-va-sion* [ɛ̃-va-zjɔ̃]; *oc-ca-sion* [ɔ̃-ka-zjɔ̃]. Here again, however, as in the words in *-a-tion*, usage and the authorities differ. *-a-zon* [a-zɔ̃]

in **bla-zon** [bla-zõ] *coat of arms*; **é-cra-sons** [e-kra-zõ] *let us crush*; but here written **-a-sons**=spoken [ɑ-zõ]; **ga-zon** [ga-zõ] *turf*.

61 a=[ɑ] frequently in the termination **-ail-le** [ɑ:] in a number of words: **ba-tail-le** [ba-tɑ:] *battle*; **é-cail-le** [e-kɑ:] *scale*; **li-mail-le** [li-mɑ:] *filings*; **mail-le** [mɑ:] *mesh*; **man-geail-le** [mã-ʒɑ:] *eatables*; **mi-trail-le** [mi-tra:] *grape-shot*; **pail-le** [pɑ:] *straw*; **tail-le** [tɑ:] *shape*; **trou-vail-le** [tru-va:] *finding*; **Ver-sail-les** [ver-sɑ:]. Here again must be noted that in nearly all, if not all, of these cases, usage varies and the authorities differ. It may be convenient to regard as exceptions to the list of words in **-ail-le** just given: **fail-le** [fɑ:] *be necessary*; **mé-dail-le** [me-da:] *medal*; **tra-vail-le** [tra-va:] *works*; **vail-le** [va:] *be worth*, and words ending in **-ail** [ɑ:] as in **bé-tail** [be-tɑ:] *cattle*; **dé-tail** [de-tɑ:]; **gou-ver-nail** [gu-ver-na:] *helm*; **tra-vail** [tra-va:] *work*.

62 a=[ɑ] in the ending **-oi** (or **-oi**+silent consonant) in a few common words (156): **bois** [bwa] *wood*; **mois** [mwa] *month*; **noix** [nwa] *nut*; **poê-le** [pwa:l] *stove*; **pois** [pwa] *pea*; **poids** [pwa] *weight*. Frequently, when **r** precedes **oi**, the sound heard is [ɑ]: **croi-re** [krwa:r] *to believe*; **croix** [krwa] *cross*; **é-troi-te** [e-trwat] *narrow*; **froid** [frwa] *cold*; **roi** [rwa] *king*; but here again, in these cases, usage varies.

63 a=[ɑ], quite generally, in the following words: **acca-bler** [a-ka-ble] *to overwhelm*; **ah** [ɑ:]; **ca-dre** [ka:dr] *frame*; **dam-ner** [da-ne] *to condemn*; **fa-ble** [fa-bl]; **flam-me** [fla:m] *flame*; **ga-gner** [ga-ɲe] *to earn*; **grail-lon** [gra-jõ]

scraps; **hail-lon** [a-jɔ̃] *rag*; **na-vrer** [na-vre] *to wound*; **ra-cler** [ra-kle] *to scrape*; **rail-le** [rai] *rails*; **rail-le-rie** [raj-ri] *bantering*.

64 **a**=[a] frequently in the following rather common words, although usage and the authorities differ: **bail-le** [ba:ɪ] *gives*; **boi-sé** [bwa-ze] *wooded*; **ca-da-vre** [ka-da-vr] *dead body*; **cli-mat** [kli-ma] *climate*; **dé-cla-mer** [de-kla-me] *to declaim*; **dé-la-brer** [de-la-bre] *to decay*; **dia-ble** [dja-bl] *devil*; **en-flam-mer** [ã-fla-me] *to inflame*; **es-cla-ve** [es-kla:v] *slave*; **es-pa-ce** [es-pa:ɪs] *space*; **ja-dis** [ʒa-di(s)] *already*; **la-cet** [la-sɛ] *lacing*; **ma-çon** [ma-sɔ̃] *mason*; **ma-su-re** [ma-zy:r] *ruins*; **mi-ra-cle** [mi-ra-kl]; **nas-se** [na:ɪs] *net*; **noi-set-te** [nwa-zet] *filbert, nut*; **o-ra-cle** [ɔ-ra-kl]; **pou-lail-ler** [pu-la-je] *poultry-yard*; **pro-cla-mer** [prɔ-kla-me] *to proclaim*; **sa-ble** [sa:bl] *sand*; **sa-bre** [sa-br] *saber*; **soie** [swa] *silk*; **tail-leur** [ta-jœ:r]; **to-pa-ze** [tɔ-pa:z]; **voie** [vwa] *way*.

65 Summary. The variety in usage, as furnished by the examples, shows the division line between [a] and [ɑ] to be loosely drawn. Under identical or similar conditions, either variety of **a** may be heard. In the following pairs: **ta-ble** and **fa-ble**; **tra-vail-le** and **trou-vail-le**; **pla-ce** and **es-pa-ce**; **chas-se** and **clas-se**; **pas-sif** and **pas-ser**; **mas-se** and **tas-se**, the same authority gives the **a** of the first word in each pair as [a] and of the second as [ɑ]. In general, from what precedes, it may be said that in Paris [ɑ] is apt to be heard before silent **s** and before the sounds of **s** and **z** (except in verb-endings), and that under other conditions [a] is the sound usually heard.

EXERCISE IV on [a]. Write and pronounce aloud, dividing into syllables as usual in writing and spelling, the following words: âme, bataille, blâme, câble, classe, damner, dégât, diable, écraser, enflammer, fable, flamme, fracas, gaz, gaze, gazon, génération, haillon, hâte, hélas, maçon, matelas, nation, pas, pâte, paille, poêle, raillerie, roi, sable, tas, tasse, tâtons, Thomas.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write and divide these same words as spoken, using the key alphabet and pronouncing them aloud when written.

66 e=[ə] e muet, or so-called e mute, written e as in *de*, *crever*; about as in English *villa*, occurring 1° as final in monosyllables. In this position it sounds much like e in English *the* when spoken quickly as in *the man*, *the woman*, *the child*; *ce* [sə] *this*; *de* [də] *of*; *je* [ʒə] *I*; *le* [lə] *the, him, it*; *me* [mə] *me*; *ne* [nə] *not*; *que* [kə] *that*; *se* [sə] *oneself*; *te* [tə] *thee*.

67 2° e=[ə] as final in the first syllable of a word of two or more syllables: *cre-ver* [krə-ve] *to burst*; *de-moi-sel-le* [də-mwa-zel] *young lady*; *de-ve-nir* [dəv-ni:r] *to become*; *fe-ra* [fə-ra] *will do*; *fre-don-ner* [frə-də-ne] *to hum*; *le-ver* [lə-ve] *to raise*; *me-ner* [mə-ne] *to lead*; *re-ve-nir* [rəv-ni:r] *to come back*; *te-na-ci-té* [tə-na-si-te] *tenacity*; *te-nir* [tə-ni:r] *to hold*. When preceded by two consonants as in *cre-ver* and *fre-don-ner*, the [ə] is rather more distinctly pronounced than in other cases (392).

68 3° e=[ə] exceptionally in *des-sous* [d(ə)-su] *below*; *des-sus* [d(ə)-sy] *above*; *fai-sait* [fə-zɛ] *was making*; and in derivatives of *fai-re* [fɛ:r] *to make*, as in *re-fai-sant* [rə-fə-zā] *remaking*; *mon-sieur* [mə-sjø] *sir*; *res-sem-bler* [rə-

sã-ble] *to resemble*; res-sen-tir [rə-sã-ti:r] *to experience*; res-sor-tir [rə-sər-ti:r] *to go out again*.

69 e silent elsewhere, as: 1° When final at the end of a word, either after a vowel or consonant: ai-je [ɛ: ʒ] *have I?*; â-ne [ɑ:n] *ass*; ar-bre [ar-br] *tree*; bar-be [barb] *beard*; ca-ma-ra-de [ka-ma-ra(:)d] *comrade*; clas-se [klɑ:s] *class*; fa-ci-le [fa-sil] *easy*; faus-se [fois] *false*; mal-le [mal] *trunk*; pa-trie [pa-tri] *fatherland*; rue [ry] *street*; suis-je [sqi: ʒ] *am I?*; ta-ble [ta-bl]; vie [vi] *life*. However, in many cases like the above, for various reasons, as for versification or for singing, the e mute is distinctly sounded. Frequently after b d g v it may be heard slightly: bar-be [bar-bə], whereas after p, t, k, f it is silent é-ta-pe [e-tap] *stage*. Also it may be heard slightly when final and preceded by two consonants as in ar-bre [ar-brə]; lors-que [lɔrs-kə] *when*; pres-que [prɛs-kə] *nearly*; puis-que [pɥis-kə] *since*; ta-ble [ta-blə].

70 2° e is silent at the end of a syllable preceding the stressed or final syllable: a-che-ter [aʃ-te] *to buy*; al-le-mand [al-mã] *German*; ap-pe-ler [ap-le] *to call*; bon-ne-ment [bɔn-mã] *simply*; bul-le-tin [byl-tẽ]; cau-se-rie [koz-ri] *talk*; ci-se-lu-re [siz-ly:r] *carving*; con-ve-na-ble [kɔv-nabl] *seemly*; de-ve-nir [də-vni:r] *to become*; é-le-ver [el-ve] *to bring up*; em-pe-reur [ãp-rœ:r] *emperor*; ma-de-moi-sel-le [mad-mwa-zel]; ma-te-lot [mat-lo] *sailor*; na-ïve-té [na-iv-te] *simplicity*; ra-me-ner [ram-ne] *to bring back*; re-je-ter [rɛʒ-te] *to reject*; sa-le-té [sal-te] *dirt*; sa-me-di [sam-di] *Saturday*; sou-te-nir [sut-ni:r] *to sustain*; sou-ve-rain [suv-rẽ] *sovereign*.

71 e=[ə]. It will be noticed in the above examples just given, in all of which the *e* mute is not heard, that the group of consonants brought together by the omission of the *e*, is easy to pronounce. But when, by omitting the *e* mute, a group of consonants is brought together forming a combination harsh to the ear and difficult to pronounce, then, to avoid such a result, the *e* mute is heard as in the following cases: **An-gle-ter-re** [ã-glə-teir] *England*; **a-que-duc** [a-kə-dyk] *aqueduct*; **â-pre-té** [a-prə-te] *asperity*; **ar-que-bu-se** [ar-kə-by:z] *arquebus*; **a-te-lier** [a-tə-lje] *studio*; **au-tre-fois** [o-trə-fwa] *formerly*; **au-tre-ment** [o-trə-mā] *otherwise*; **ba-te-lier** [ba-tə-lje] *boatman*; **chan-ce-lier** [ʃã-sə-lje] *chancellor*; **cou-te-lier** [ku-tə-lje] *cutler*; **cha-me-lier** [ʃa-mə-lje] *camel-driver*; **cha-pe-lier** [ʃa-pə-lje] *hatter*; **Char-le-ma-gne** [ʃar-lə-man]; **Charles-Quint** [ʃar-lə-kē] *Charles the Fifth (of Spain and Germany)*; **chas-te-té** [ʃas-tə-te] *chastity*; **com-pre-nons** [kō-prə-nō] *let us understand*; **con-si-dé-ra-ble-ment** [kō-si-de-ra-blə-mā] *considerably*; **ex-ac-te-ment** [ɛg-zak-tə-mā] *exactly*; **par-ve-nu** [par-və-ny] *upstart*; **qua-tre-temps** [ka-trə-tā] *Emberdays*; **râ-te-lier** [ra-tə-lje] *rack*; **Ri-che-lieu** [ri-ʃə-ljø]; **sif-fle-ra** [si-flə-ra] *will whistle*; **Six-te-Quint** [siks-tə-kē] *Sixtus the Fifth*.

72 e silent. *e* is not pronounced when followed only by the silent *s* of the plural noun, or of verb-endings, or by the *-nt* of the third person plural of verbs: **ai-mes** [ɛim] (thou) *lovest*; **ai-ment** [ɛim] (they) *love*; **don-nent** [dɔn] (they) *give*; **don-nes** [dɔn] (thou) *givest*; **fa-ces** [fas] *faces*; **frè-res** [frɛr] *brothers*; **ma-la-des** [ma-la(ɪ)d] *patients*; **par-les** [parl] (thou) *speakest*. But the *e* before the *nt* of parts

of speech other than verbs is sounded: **con-tent** [kō-tā] *content*; **ex-cel-lent** [ek-sē-lā] *excellent*; the verb-forms of these two words, of which the spelling is identical with the adjective forms, are: **con-tent** [kō:t] (they) *relate*; **ex-cel-lent** [ek-sēl] (they) *excel*.

73 e silent. In general e is dropped whenever it is possible to do so to facilitate rapid utterance. This happens when the preceding consonant can be pronounced with the vowel before it, as in **je le don-ne** [ʒə l dōn] *I give it*, or with one that comes after it in the next syllable or word, as in **no-ble ar-deur** [nə-bl ar-dœr] *noble ardor*. The syllable containing [ə], bearing no stress itself, is pronounced as though forming a part of the preceding or following stressed syllable, according to the conditions; thus the e mute in the examples that follow is silent; what immediately precedes it is pronounced as one syllable: **beau-coup de mon-de** [bo-kud mō:d] *lots of people*; **je le crois** [ʒə l krwa] *I believe it*; **je le don-ne** [ʒə l dōn] *I give it*; **nous le sa-vons** [nu l sa-vō] *we know it*; **tout le mon-de** [tu l mō:d] *everybody*; **voilà le fac-teur** [vwa-la l fak-tœr] *there's the postman*; **vous le di-tes** [vu l dit] *you say so*; and in the following examples, what immediately comes after the e mute is pronounced as one syllable with the consonants just preceding the e mute: **un êt-re ac-tif** [œn ɛ-tr ak-tif] *an active being*; **qua-tre en-ne-mis** [ka-tren-mi] *four enemies*; **no-ble a-ni-ma-tion** [nə-bl a-ni-ma-sjō]; **pau-vre a-ni-mal** [po-vr a-ni-mal] *poor animal*; **à vo-tre ai-se** [a vō-trɛ:z] *at your ease*; **no-tre on-cle** [nō-tr ɔ̃-kl] *our uncle*.

74 e silent and e=[ə]. In a word beginning with a syllable ending in a so-called mute **e**, like **pe-tit**, the **e** is not sounded if it is preceded by a pronounced syllable, but is sounded if preceded by a syllable ending with **e** mute: **mon pe-tit** [mɔ̃ pti] *little fellow*; but **u-ne pe-ti-te** [yn pə-tit] *a little (girl)*; **mon-sieur Le-blanc** [mə-sjø l-blā], but **ma-da-me Le-blanc** [ma-dam lə-blā] (393, 394).

75 When several **e** mutes follow each other in succession, it is usual to omit the sound [ə] in every alternate syllable, the first, third, fifth and so on, being sounded: **de ce que je ne te le de-man-de pas** [dəs kəʒ nət ləd mɑ̃:d pa] *because I do not ask you*; or the second, fourth, sixth: **par-ce que je ne me le de-mande pas** [pars kəʒ nəm ləd mɑ̃:d pa] *because I do not propose it to myself*. The syllable **que** is the one most frequently distinctly pronounced. As to whether an **e** mute is sounded or not depends upon so many circumstances, including often the good taste of the speaker, that the rules are simply very general guides to current usage.

76 e final. The chief value of the **e** final at the end of a word after a consonant is to make the otherwise silent consonant sounded: **fort** [fɔ̃r], but **for-te** [fɔrt] *strong*; **laid** [lɛ], but **lai-de** [lɛ:d] *homely*; **mau-vais** [mə-vɛ], but **mau-vai-se** [mə-vɛ:z] *bad*; **pe-tit** [pə-ti], but **pe-tite** [pə-tit] *little*; **port** [pɔ̃r] *port*, but **por-te** [pɔrt] *door*; **pris** [pri], but **pri-se** [pri:z] *taken*.

77 e silent and merely used as a sign is written before **a, o, u**, when preceded by **g**, to show that the **g** has the sound regularly heard before **e** and **i** [ʒ], instead of that

heard before a, o, u, [g]: **ga-geu-re** [ga-ʒy:r] *wager*; **geai** [ʒe] and [ʒɛ] *jay*; **Geof-froy** [ʒɔf-frwa]; **geô-lier** [ʒo-lje] *jailer*; **Geor-ges** [ʒɔrʒ]; **nous man-geons** [nu mǎ-ʒɔ̃] *we eat*; **nous man-geâ-mes** [nu mǎ-ʒam] *we ate*; **pi-geon** [pi-ʒɔ̃].

78 e is silent in **Jean** [ʒǎ] and in **Jean-ne** [ʒain] and throughout the forms of the verb **a-voir** [a-vwa:r] *to have*: **eu** [y] *had*; **eû-mes** [y(ɪ)m] (we) *had* (116).

EXERCISE V on **e** mute = [ə]. Write, dividing into syllables and pronouncing aloud the following words, in all of which the **e** mute is sounded: ameublement, Angleterre, atelier, autrefois, bedeau, chancelier, chapelier, chargera, Charlemagne, comprenons, crever, dessous, dessus, exactement, faisait, fleur de lis, fredonner, guenille, grenuolle, lever, lorsque, menu, menuisier, parvenu, peser, presque, puisque, regrets, relieur, ressemble, Richelieu, serions.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write and divide these words as spoken, pronouncing them aloud, and using the key alphabet.

EXERCISE VI on silent **e**. Write and divide into syllables, as written and printed, the following words, in all of which the **e** mute is silent, and pronounce them aloud: acheter, achever, appeler, bulletin, causerie, ciselure, devenir, elles aiment, étape, forte, George, ils content, ils excellent, Jean, Jeanne, je louerai, je paierai, laide, Lamennais, malle, mères, naïveté, pâte, patte, pères, petite, porte, prise, ramener, rejeter, samedi, souverain, tu donnes, tu parles.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write and divide into syllables as spoken, these same words, using the key alphabet and pronouncing them aloud.

79 é = [e] written **é**, **e**, **ai**; **é fermé**, or *closed e*, as in **é-té** [e-te] *been*, **dé-jà** [de-ʒa] *already*; about as in English *fate*, *late*. Care must be taken not to make a diphthong of the vowel as in English *day* [deɪ], *fate* [feɪt], *late* [leɪt], and like English sound correspondents. **é** is never

long, occurs mostly as final at the end of a word or syllable. It is the only vowel over which the acute accent is written, enabling the sound to be then easily recognized: **cé-lé-bré** [se-le-bre] *celebrated*; **dé-cé-dé** [de-se-de] *deceased*; **dé-gé-né-ré** [de-ʒe-ne-re] *degenerate*; **pré-fé-ré** [pre-fe-re] *preferred*; **ré-gné** [re-ne] *reigned*; **ré-pé-té** [re-pe-te] *repeated*.

80 e without written accent=[e] occurs usually before the final silent consonants **d, f, r, z**; or, stated more generally, before silent final consonant except **t**: **as-sez** [a-se] *enough*; **ca-hier** [ka-je] *copy-book*; **chez** [ʃe] *at the house of*; **clef** [kle] *key*; **fer-mez** [fer-me] *shut*; **je m'as-sieds** [ʒə m a-sje] *I sit down*; **nez** [ne] *nose*; **pied** [pje] *foot*; **rez** [re] *on a level*. The sound remains the same when silent **s** of the plural is added, as in **ca-hiers**, **clefs**, **pieds**, or in cases like **tu t'as-sieds**. It occurs exceptionally in the conjunction **et** [e] *and*, and is heard in a few foreign words: **te de-um** [te de-əm]; **re-qui-em** [re-kwi-jem]; **re-vol-ver** [re-vøl-vœr]; **ve-to** [ve-to].

81 e without written accent=[e] in the prefixes **des+s**, **ef+f**, **es+s**. 1° **des+s**: **des-sai-sir** (except **dessus**, etc., see 68) [de-se-zi:r] *to let go*; **des-sel-ler** [de-se-le] *to unsaddle*; **des-sé-cher** [de-se-ʃe] *to dry up*; **des-sein** [de-sē] *design*; **des-ser-rer** [de-se-re] *to unfasten*; **des-sert** [de-sœ:r]; **des-ser-vir** [de-ser-vi:r] *to clear away*; **des-sil-ler** [de-si-je] *to open*; **des-sou-der** [de-su-de] *to unsolder*. 2° **ef+f**: **ef-fa-ré** [e-fa-re] *troubled*; **ef-fé-mi-né** [e-fe-mi-ne] *effeminate*; **ef-fet** [e-fē] *effect*; **ef-fleu-ré** [e-flœ-re] *grazed*; **ef-fi-ca-ce** [e-fi-kas] *efficacious*; **ef-fort** [e-fœ:r]; **ef-fra-yer**

[e-frē-je] *frightened*; ef-fré-né [e-fre-ne] *unbridled*; ef-froi [e-frwa] *fright*; ef-fron-te-rie [e-frō-tri] *shamelessness*.
 3° es+s: es-sai [e-se] *trial*; es-sor [e-sōr] *flight*; es-souf-flé [e-su-fle] *out of breath*; es-suie-main [e-sqi-mē] *towel*; es-suie-plu-me [e-sqi-plym] *pen-wiper*; es-su-yer [e-sqi-je] *to wipe*.

82 [e], written ai, is the sound regularly heard in the verb-ending -ai: j'ai [ʒ e] *I have*; j'al-lai [ʒ a-le] *I went*; j'au-rai [ʒ ɔ-re] *I shall have*; je man-geai [ʒə mā-ʒe] *I ate*; je vien-drai [ʒə vjē-dre] *I shall come*; je ver-rai [ʒə vēr-re] *I shall see*; (not in words like vrai [vrē] *true*). Also in the verb-forms je sais, tu sais, il sait [ʒə se, ty se, il se] *I know, you know, he knows*; and in the words gai [ge] *gay*; geai [ʒe] *jay*; quai [ke] *quay* (124); although in all of these words, save gai, authority for the ai=[ε] may be found.

83 [ε] is the sound heard in a few words derived from Greek or Latin, and written œ. Some of the commoner examples are: œ-cu-mé-ni-que [e-ky-me-nik] *ecumenical*; Œ-di-pe [e-dip] *Œdipus*; œ-so-pha-ge [e-zɔ-fa:ʒ] *esophagus*; fœ-tus [fe-tys]; Phœ-bé [fe-be].

EXERCISE VII on [ε]. Write, dividing into syllables and pronouncing aloud, the following words: assez, assieds, cahiers, chez, clef, desseller, dessert, desservir, dessin, effet, effroi, essai, essor, essuyer, essuie-main, essuie-plume, éternité, fœtus, gai, il sait, je donnerai, je parlerai, je sais, nez, Phœbé, pied, préféré, répété, revolver, te deum, tu sais.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write and pronounce aloud these same words, dividing them into syllables as they are spoken, using the key alphabet.

84 è=[ɛ] written è, ê, e, ei, ey, ai, âi, ay; è ouvert, or open e, as in *fait*, [fɛ] *done*; *tête* [tɛ:t] *head*; about as in English *met*, *ebb*, and varying in openness to the sound of e heard in English *there*, *where*, as pronounced in England and generally in New England. When occurring just before a final syllable ending in a mute e, it is long and quite open.

85 The sound may easily be recognized when the e has over it a circumflex accent: *ap-prête* [a-prɛ:t] *gets ready*; *bête* [bɛ:t] *bleats*; *bête* [bɛ:t] *animal*; *ca-rête* [ka-rɛ:m] *lent*; *fe-nê-tre* [fɛ-nɛ:tr] *window*; *fête* [fɛ:t] *festival*; *grê-le* [grɛ:l] *hail*; *guê-pe* [gɛ:p] *wasp*; *hê-tre* [ɛ:tr] *beech-tree*; *mê-le* [mɛ:l] *mingles*; *mê-me* [mɛ:m] *same*; *prête* [prɛ:t] *lends*; *prê-tre* [prɛ:tr] *priest*; *rê-ve* [rɛ:v] *dream*; *vête* [vɛ:t] *dresses*.

86 When occurring before a final syllable that is not mute, the e is about half as long as in the preceding cases: *ap-prê-ter* [a-pre-te] *to get ready*; *bê-ler* [bɛ-le] *to bleat*; *em-bê-ter* [ã-bɛ-te] *to bother*; *fê-ter* [fɛ-te] *to entertain*; *grê-ler* [grɛ-le] *to hail*; *mê-ler* [mɛ-le] *to mingle*; *prê-ter* [pre-te] *to lend*; *rê-ver* [re-ve] *to dream*; *vê-tir* [ve-ti:r] *to clothe*.

87 The sound [ɛ] may also be easily recognized when noted by è (with a grave accent). This occurs before final mute syllables, precisely as it does in the cases above when having the circumflex accent: *a-chè-te* [a-ʃɛt] *buys*; *cè-de* [sɛ:d] *yields*; *cè-le* [sɛl] *hides*; *chè-vre* [ʃɛvr] *goat*; *co-lè-re* [kɔ-lɛ:r] *anger*; *col-lè-ge* [kɔ-lɛ:ʒ]; *gè-le* [ʒɛ(ɪ)l]

freezes; **lè-ve** [ləv] *rises*; **liè-ge** [ljɛʒ] *cork*; **mè-ne** [mɛ(ɪ)n] *leads*; **mè-re** [mɛr] *mother*; **pè-re** [pɛr] *father*; **piè-ce** [pjɛs]; **re-mè-de** [rə-mɛ(ɪ)d] *remedy*; **sys-tè-me** [sis-tɛm] *system*.

88 When occurring in the body of a word the è is usually shorter than when before a final mute e: **a-chè-te-rai** [a-ʃɛ-tre] (I) *shall buy*; **cé-de-rai** [sɛ-dre] (I) *shall yield*; **cè-le-rai** [sɛl-re] (I) *shall conceal*; **é-lè-ve-rai** [e-lɛv-rɛ] (I) *should raise*; **gè-le-rai** [ʒɛl-rɛ] (I) *should freeze*; **mè-ne-rez** [mɛn-re] (you) *will lead*; **mo-dè-le-rai** [mɔ-dɛl-re] (I) *shall model*; **a-mè-ne-rions** [a-mɛn-rjɔ̃] (we) *shall lead*; **pos-sé-de-ra** [pɔ-sɛ-dra] (he) *will possess*. It will be noticed that **cé-de-rai** and **pos-sé-de-ra**, although conventionally written with an é acute before the mute syllable, nevertheless have that é pronounced like almost all other e's before a final mute syllable, that is [ɛ]. So with **don-né-je** [dɔ-nɛːʒ] *do I give?*

89 Exceptions. To the important rule that e has regularly the sound [ɛ] before a syllable ending in a mute e, there are a few apparent exceptions: **é-cre-vis-se** [e-krə-vis] *shrimp*; **é-le-ver** [el-ve] *to raise*; **é-gre-ner** [e-grɛ-ne] *to shell*; **é-pe-ron** [e-prɔ̃] *spur*; **é-vé-ne-ment** [e-ven-mɑ̃] *event*; **dé-ve-lop-per** [dev-lɔ-pe] *to develop*; **mé-de-cin** [mɛt-sɛ̃] and [mɛt-sɛ̃] *doctor*; **mé-de-ci-ne** [mɛt-sin] and [mɛt-sin] *medicine*. Even among these apparent exceptions, the forms [e-ven-mɑ̃] [mɛt-sɛ̃] [mɛt-sin] indicate well the tendency of the genius of the language which is for [ɛ] in closed syllables, that is syllables ending in a consonant, in which position [e] is out of place and regularly does not belong. Cases like the following also oc-

cur: **ai-mée** [ɛ-me] *loved*; **créée** [kre-e] *created*; **née** [ne] *born*; **rap-pe-lée** [ra-plɛ] *recalled*.

90 The sound [ɛ] besides being written *ê* and *è* is also written *ai* (except in verbs, 82) *aî*, *aie*, *ay*, *ei*, *ey*. **ai**: **ba-lai** [ba-lɛ] *broom*; **mai** [mɛ] *May*; **vrai** [vrɛ] *true*. **aî**: **faî-te** [fɛit] *summit*; **traî-ne** [trɛin] *sled*; **traî-neau** [trɛ-no] *sleigh*. **aie**: **baie** [bɛ] *berry*; **craie** [krɛ] *chalk*; **que j'aie** [kə ʒ ɛ] *that I may have*. **ay**: **cray-on** [krɛ-jɔ̃] *pencil*; **pay-er** [pɛ-jɛ] *to pay*; **ray-on** [rɛ-jɔ̃] *shelf*; **Douay** [duɛ]. **ei**: **nei-ge** [nɛiʒ] *snow*; **sei-gle** [sɛ-gl] *rye*; **vei-ne** [vɛin] *vein*. **ey**: **as-se-yez** [a-sɛ-jɛ] *be seated*; **gras-se-ye** [gra-sɛ-jɛ] *to speak in the throat*; **Ney** [nɛ] (125 and 159). The most usual endings in which *ai* appears are *-ais*, *-ait*: **don-nais** [dɔ-nɛ] *was giving*; **ja-mais** [ʒa-mɛ] *never*; **par-lait** [par-lɛ] *was speaking*. Words in *ai-gu-* have [ɛ] and [e]: **ai-guil-le** [ɛ-gui:l] and [e-gui:l] *needle*.

91 *e* without written accent=[ɛ] occurs at the end of a word or syllable, before a final pronounced consonant; generally *c*, *f*, *l* or *r*. 1° At the end of a word: **a-vec** [a-vɛk] *with*; **bel** [bɛl] *fine*; **bec** [bɛk] *beak*; **chef** [ʃɛf] *chief*; **cher** [ʃɛr] *dear*; **ciel** [sjɛl] *sky*; **mer** [mɛr] *sea*; **net** [nɛt] *clean*. 2° At the end of a syllable: **bel-le** [bɛl] *fine*; **berger** [ber-ʒɛ] *shepherd*; **cel-le** [sɛl] *that one*; **det-te** [dɛt] *debt*; **es-pé-rer** [ɛs-pe-rɛ] *to hope*; **her-be** [ɛrb] *grass*; **mer-le** [mɛrl] *blackbird*; **mes-se** [mɛs] *mass*; **per-te** [pɛrt] *loss*; **res-ter** [rɛs-tɛ] *to remain*; **ver-te** [vɛrt] *green*. 3° Before the semi-vowel [j] written *-il*, *-ill*: **con-seil** [kɔ-sɛi:j] *council*; **som-meil** [sɔ-mɛi:j] *sleep*; **a-beil-le** [a-bɛi:j] *bee*; **veil-leu-se** [vɛ-jø:z] *night-lamp*.

92 e without accent=[ɛ] in the final endings -et, -ect (and their plurals in s) in which the t is silent: **as-pect** [as-pɛ]; **ba-quets** [ba-kɛ] *buckets*; **dé-cret** [de-kʁɛ] *decree*; **gi-let** [ʒi-lɛ] *waistcoat*; **pa-quets** [pa-kɛ] *parcels*; **pro-jet** [prɔ-ʒɛ] *project*; **res-pect** [ʁɛ-spɛ]; **som-mets** [sɔ-mɛ] *summits*. The conjunction **et** [e] *and*, forms an exception to the above; the verb-form **est**=*is*, is pronounced [ɛ] and the noun **est**=*east* [ɛst].

93 e without accent=[ɛ] in the monosyllables ending with silent s: **ces** [sɛ] *these*; **des** [dɛ] *of the, some*; **les** [lɛ] *the, them*; **ses** [sɛ] *his, hers*; **tes** [tɛ] *thy*. Nevertheless, there is usage and authority sanctioning [e] in all of these cases.

EXERCISE VIII on [ɛ]. Write and divide into syllables as ordinarily written, pronouncing aloud, the following words: *achète, achèterai, ai-je, asseyez-vous, avec, carême, chaîne, chantait, chêne, ciel, colère, dette, élève, espérer, éveil, faite, fête, fêter, fenêtre, grasseyer, herbe, jamais, mer, modèle, modèlerai, Ney, objet, prêtre, prêtrise, rêve, rêver, revêtir, reine, rène, renne, respect, scène, Seine, soleil, sommeiller, tête, tette, veilleuse, verte, vrai.*

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write, pronouncing aloud as you write, and dividing into syllables as spoken, these same words, using the key alphabet.

94 i=[i]; written i, î, y; as in **ni** [ni] *neither*; **pi-re** [piʁ] *worse*, about as in English *police, keen*. Care should be taken to keep [i] tense and uniform throughout, avoiding the sound heard in English *little, it, finny*. [i] occurs as either long or short, under the usual quantity conditions (see 11); before r it is frequently quite long. Long i is heard in **ché-ti-ve** [ʃe-tiʁv] *wretched*; **cri-se** [kʁiʁz] *crisis*;

di-re [di:r] *to say*; **fil-le** [fi:l] *girl*; **mi-re** [mi:r] *aim*; **pi-re** [pi:r] *worse*; **ri-ve** [ri:v] *bank*; **ti-ge** [ti:ʒ] *stem*. Short *i* in **li-tre** [li:tr]; **pis-te** [pist] *trace*; **si** [si] *if*; **tris-te** [trist] *sad*; **vie** [vi] *life*; **vif** [vif] *lively*.

95 *î*=[i] as in **a-bî-me** [a-bi:m] *abyss*; **ci-gît** [si-ʒi] *here lies*; **dî-me** [di(ɪ)m] *tenth part*; **gi-te** [ʒi(ɪ)t] *lair*; **î-le** [i(ɪ)l] *isle*; **nous dî-mes** [nu di(ɪ)m] *we said*; **qu'il finît** [k il fi-ni] *that he might finish*; **qu'il fît** [k il fi] *that he might do*; **qu'il pu-nît** [k il py-ni] *that he might punish*.

96 *y*=[i] in **hy-po-cri-te** [i-pø-krit] *hypocrite*; **ly-re** [li:r]; **mys-tè-re** [mis-tɛ:r] *mystery*; **phy-si-que** [fi-sik]; **sty-le** [stil]; **syl-la-be** [si-la(ɪ)b] or [sil-la(ɪ)b] *syllable*.

EXERCISE IX on [i]. Write and divide into syllables as usually divided in writing, pronouncing aloud the syllables as you write them, the following words: *abîme, cirque, demi, difficile, dîme, discipline, filigrane, fini, grise, ici, illisible, imité, initiative, limites, midi, milice, militaire, mille, ministre, minuit, Paris, primitif, pyramide, sire, timidité, tirelire, tranquille, Venise, ville, vitrine*.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write, dividing into syllables, as heard in spoken French, pronouncing aloud the syllables as you write them, these same words, using the key alphabet.

97 *o*=[o], written *o, ô, eau, au*; *o fermé* or *closed o* as in **pot** [po], **cô-te** [ko:t] *coast*; about as in English *note*, but avoiding the vanish or glide which suggests a diphthong. *o fermé* is easily recognized when written *ô*, and is then almost always long: **chô-me** [ʃo:m] (he is) *out of work*; **cô-te** [ko:t] *coast*; **di-plô-me** [di-plo:m] *diploma*; **le nô-tre** [lə no:tr] *ours*; **le vô-tre** [lə vo:tr] *yours*; **ô-te** [o:t] *takes*

away; **trô-ne** [tro:m] *throne*; **rô-le** [ro:l]. Exceptions to ô=[o] are the three words **hô-pi-tal** [ɔ-pi-tal], **hô-tel** [ɔ-tel], **rô-ti** [ro-ti] *roast*, in all of which ô=[ɔ].

98 Half length. As with â and ê, when occurring just before the stressed syllable of a French word, so ô in a like position is half as long as when stressed: **chô-mer** [ʃo-me] *to be out of work*; **cô-te-lé** [kot-le] *ribbed*; **di-plô-mer** [di-plo-me] *to certificate*; **en-rô-ler** [ɑ-ro-le] *to enroll*; **ô-ter** [o-te] *to take away*; **trô-ner** [tro-ne] *to bear sway*.

99 o without accent mark= [o] when final or before silent final consonants: **bra-vo** [bra-vo]; **du-o** [dy-o]; **ca-chot** [ka-ʃo] *dungeon*; **é-cho** [e-ko]; **in-di-go** [ɛ-di-go]; **mots** [mo] *words*; **pia-no** [pjɑ-no]; **zé-ro** [ze-ro]. The word **trop** *too much* is pronounced [tro] and [trɔ].

100 o without accent mark= [o] when before the sound of s in a few cases: **dos-sier** [do-sje] *brief*, and derivatives of **dos** (**en-dos-ser** [ɑ-do-se] *to put on*); **é-mo-tion** [e-mo-sjɔ̃]; **fos-se** [fo:s] *grave*; derivatives of **fosse** have both [o] and ɔ̃ (**fos-set-te** [fo-set] and [fɔ-set] *dimple*); **gros-sier** [gro-sje] *coarse*, and derivatives of **gros** excepting **gros-se** which has both [o] and [ɔ̃] [gro:s] and [grɔs] *large*; **lo-tion** [lo-sjɔ̃]; **po-tion** [po-sjɔ̃]. But the tendency, particularly in the unstressed syllable, is to pronounce [ɔ̃] rather than [o] before the sound of s. Both varieties of o are sanctioned by usage and authority in the following: **com-mo-tion**, **dé-vo-tion**, **fos-set-te**, **gros-se**, **mo-tion**, **no-tion**.

101 o without accent mark= [o] regularly before the sound of z (represented usually by s between vowels):

cho-se [ʃo:z] *thing*; **com-po-se** [kɔ̃-po:z] *composes*; **glo-se** [glo:z] *glosses*; **ho-san-na** [o-za-na]; **o-ser** [o-ze] *to dare*; **o-seil-le** [o-zɛ:l] *sorrel*; **po-se** [po:z] *places*; **po-si-tion** [po-zi-sjɔ̃]; **pro-se** [pro:z]; **ro-se** [ro:z]; **ro-sier** [ro-zje] *rose-bush*. Such a pronunciation as [rɔ-zje] shows the continual tendency of the closed *o* in the stressed syllable to become open *o* in the unstressed.

102 *o fermé* [o], written *au* and *eau*, occurs frequently, more especially in stressed syllables: **au-be** [o:b] *dawn*; **au-tel** [o-tɛl] *altar*; **aux** [o] *to the*; **cau-tion** [ko-sjɔ̃]; **é-me-rau-de** [em-roi:d] *emerald*; **é-pau-les** [e-poi:l] *shoulders*; **pau-vre** [po:vr] *poor*; **sau-ce** [so:s]; **sau-cis-se** [so-sis] *sau-sage*; **sau-cis-son** [so-si-sɔ̃] *a large sausage*; **saus-saie** [so-sɛ] *willow plot*; **sau-ter** [so-te] *to jump*. **eau: beau** [bo] *fine*; **eau** [o] *water*; **gâ-teau** [ga-to] *cake*; **mar-teau** [mar-to] *hammer*; **peau** [po] *skin*; **veau** [vo] *veal*.

103 *o* is silent in **faon** [fā] *fawn*; **Laon** [lā]; **paon** [pā] *peacock*; **taon** [tā] (old [tɔ̃]; 57) *horse-fly*. The name of the river **Saône** is pronounced [so:n] (57).

EXERCISE X on [o]. Write and divide into syllables, as usually done in writing, pronouncing aloud each syllable when written, the following words: *autel, bravo, chevaux, chose, compose, côte, cyclone, diplôme, dos, dossier, duo, eau, émotion, flot, fosse, nôtre, oser, ôter, pauvre, pose, positif, position, potion, rôle, rose, Saône, sauce, sceau, saut, tableau, tôt, veau, zone*.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write and divide into syllables, as ordinarily pronounced in spoken French, these same words, pronouncing aloud the syllables and words as you write them and using the key alphabet.

104 o=[ɔ], o ouvert or *open o*, written o, au; as in **ro-be** [rɔ(ɪ)b]; **tort** [tɔ:r] *wrong*; about as in English *nor*, the New England pronunciation of "short o" as distinguished from the vowel in *law*. It occurs more frequently than o fermé. It is not as open as the English open o in the noun *object*, as can be perceived by comparing English *o'bject* and French *objet*.

105 o=[ɔ] occurs regularly before final sounded consonants (except s=[z]), especially r: **a-bord** [a-bɔ:r] *landing*; **a-lors** [a-lɔ:r] *then*; **bloc** [blɔk] *block*; **dot** [dɔt] *dowry*; **ef-fort** [e-fɔ:r] ; **es-sor** [e-sɔ:r] *flight*; **fol** [fɔl] *crazy*; **porc** [pɔ:r] *pig*; **roc** [rɔk] *rock*.

106 o=[ɔ] occurs regularly before consonants (other than s=[z]) followed by final e mute (but final -ome and -one are treated together, 111): **é-co-le** [e-kɔl] *school*; **é-po-que** [e-pɔk]; **for-te** [fɔrt] *strong*; **lo-ge** [lɔ:ʒ] *theater box*; **no-ble** [nɔ-bl]; **no-ce** [nɔs] *wedding*; **no-tre** [nɔ-tr] *our*; **por-te** [pɔrt] *door*; **pos-te** [pɔst] *post-office*; **ro-be** [rɔ(ɪ)b] *dress*; **vo-tre** [vɔ-tr] *your*.

107 o=[ɔ] before double consonants (excepting some cases of o+ss, 100): **bon-ne** [bɔn] *good*; **bros-se** [brɔs] *brush*; **é-tof-fe** [e-tɔf] *stuff*; **fol-le** [fɔl] *crazy*; **gos-se** [gɔs] *youngster*; **pom-me** [pɔm] *apple*; **sot-te** [sɔt] *foolish*.

108 o=[ɔ] at the beginning or in the body of a word, within a syllable: **oc-to-bre** [ɔk-tɔ-br] *October*; **hos-ti-le** [ɔs-til]; **om-ni-po-tent** [ɔm-ni-pɔ-tā]; **or-fè-vre** [ɔr-fɛ:vʁ] *jeweler*.

109 o = [ɔ] in the body of a word at the end of a syllable: **a-bri-co-tier** [a-bri-kɔ-tje] *apricot-tree*; **au-to-mo-bi-le** [ɔ-tɔ-mɔ-bil], also [o-tɔ-mɔ-bil] (112); **bon-heur** [bɔ-nœʁ] *happiness*; **ga-lo-per** [ga-lɔ-pe] *to gallop*; **po-teau** [pɔ-to] *post*; **ro-man-ce** [rɔ-mɑ̃s]; **to-tal** [tɔ-tal].

110 o = [ɔ] before the sound of s (written s, c, ti), quite frequently in unstressed syllables. Such cases of [ɔ] beginning the word, within or at the end of syllables not final of a word, are among the most frequent (see, however, some identical [o] cases together with [ɔ] (100): **o-cé-an** [ɔ-se-ɑ̃]; **hos-pi-ce** [ɔs-pis] *refuge*; **mos-quée** [mɔs-ke]; **nos-tal-gie** [nɔs-tal-ʒi] *homesickness*; **pos-ti-che** [pɔs-tiʃ] *artificial*; **quo-tient** [kɔ-sjɑ̃]; **ros-si-gnol** [rɔ-si-ɲɔl] *nightingale*; **so-cial** [sɔ-sjal]; **so-cié-té** [sɔ-sje-te]; **tos-te** [tɔst] *toast*.

111 -ome, -one. In regard to the pronunciation of the o in the endings -ome, -one, usage varies, the tendency being rather towards open o than towards closed o. The four words **a-ro-me** [a-rom] *aroma*, **cy-clo-ne** [siklɔm]; **i-dio-me** [i-djo:m] *idiom*; **zo-ne** [zɔm] have closed o, as indicated. The two words **é-co-no-me** [e-kɔ-nɔm] *economical*; **mo-no-to-ne** [mɔ-nɔ-tɔn] *monotonous*, have open o, as do foreign words: **Ba-by-lo-ne** [ba-bi-lɔn]; **Her-mi-one** [ɛr-mjɔn]; **Ro-me** [rɔm]. The following words, although here noted with the open o, are also pronounced with closed o: **A-ma-zo-ne** [a-ma-zɔn]; **a-to-me** [a-tɔm]; **a-to-ne** [a-tɔn]; **au-mô-ne** [o-mɔn] *alms*; **car-bo-ne** [kar-bɔn]; **hex-a-go-ne** [e-gza-gɔn] and [e-gza-gɔn]; **hip-po-dro-me** [i-pɔ-drɔm]; **ma-jor-do-me** [ma-ʒɔr-dɔm]; **o-zo-ne**

[ɔ-zən] and [o-zən]; **té-lé-pho-ne** [te-le-fən]; **to-me** [təm] *volume*. In newly formed words from foreign sources the tendency towards [ɔ] is plain, as shown by the examples.

112 au=[ɔ] regularly before **r**, and in a few isolated cases as the following examples will show: **Auch** [ɔʃ]; **au-rai** [ɔ-re] (I) *shall have*; **au-rais** [ɔ-rɛ] (I) *should have*; (the closed o is also heard in these two verb-forms): **au-ré-o-le** [ɔ-re-ɔl] and [o-re-ɔl]; **au-gus-te** [ɔ-gyst] also [o-gyst]; **au-to-ri-té** [ɔ-tɔ-ri-te] and [o-tɔ-ri-te]; **Au-xer-re** [ɔ-sɛr]; **cen-tau-re** [sɑ̃-tɔr]; **Lau-re** [lɔr]; **lau-rier** [lɔ-rje] *laurel*; **Fau-re** [fɔr]; **Mau-re** [mɔr] *Moor*; **mau-vais** [mɔ-ve] and [mo-ve] *bad*; **Paul** [pɔl]; **res-tau-rant** [res-tɔ-rɑ̃]; **sau-rai** [sɔ-re] *I shall know*; **sau-rais** [sɔ-rɛ] *I should know*. Both of these verb-forms parallel to **au-rai** and **au-rais** have also the closed o. The tendency to replace the o *fermé* by o *ouvert* is seen in such popular words as **aurai**, **aurais**, **saurai**, **saurais**, **mauvais**, **restaurant** (126); all words beginning with **au-to** have the open rather than the closed o: **au-to-mo-bi-le** [ɔ-tɔ-mɔ-bil] (109). Particularly in unstressed syllables **au** tends generally to become open o.

113 o *ouvert* [ɔ] is the sound regularly heard in the ending of a few common foreign words mostly from the Latin: **al-bum** [al-bəm]; **a-lu-mi-nium** [a-ly-mi-njəm]; **a-quarium** [a-kwa-rjəm]; **er-ra-tum** [ɛr-ra-təm]; **gê-ranium** [ʒe-ra-njəm]; **lau-da-num** [lo-da-nəm]; **max-i-mum** [mak-si-məm]; **mé-dium** [me-djəm]; **mi-ni-mum** [mi-ni-məm]; **mu-sé-um** [my-ze-əm]; **pen-sum** [pɛ̃-səm] *task*; **rum** [rəm] *rum*.

EXERCISE XI on [ø]. Write and divide into syllables as ordinarily done in writing and printing the following words, pronouncing aloud the syllables and the entire words as you write them: album, aurai, aurais; auréole, automobile, bloc, bonne, bord, brosse: comme, dot, essor, Faure, force, géranium, golfe, hôpital, hospice, hostile, hôtel, ignorant, Laure, loge, majordome, maximum, mauvais, minimum, objet, océan, octobre, omnipotent, orgue, quotient, restaurant, robe, roc, Rome, rôti, saurai, saurais, sort, sotté, téléphone.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write and divide into syllables according to the spoken usage, these same words, pronouncing aloud the syllables and words as you write them and using the key alphabet.

114 eu=[ø], written eu, eû, œu (cf. 127); eu fermé as in peu [pø] *little*, creu-se [krø:z] *hollow*; no very exact equivalent in English, but somewhat like the vowel sound in English *hurt* (cf. 4, note 3). eu=[ø] occurs, 1° regularly as final, or before silent final consonants: bleu [blø] *blue*; dieu [djø] *god*; feu [fø] *fire*; lieu [ljø] *place*; queue [kø] *tail*; final in the first part of a compound word: bleu-â-tre [blø-a:tr] *bluish*; bleu-et [blø-ε] *cornflower*; jeu-di [ʒødi] *Thursday*; lieu-te-nant [ljøt-nā]; Neu(f)-châ-tel [nø-ʃa-tel]; before silent final consonants: ceux [sø] *those*; creux [krø] *hollow*; dieux [djø] *gods*; heu-reux [œ-rø] *happy*; pieux [pjø] *pious*; yeux [jø] *eyes*; written œu and eû: bœufs [bø] *oxen*; œufs [ø] *eggs*; vœux [vø] *vows*; jeû-ne [ʒø:n] *fasting*; jeû-ner [ʒø-ne] *to fast*; the sound [ø] is heard in meu-nier [mø-nje] *miller*, and also not infrequently in dé-jeu-ner [de-ʒø-ne] *to breakfast* (118).

115 2° in the endings -eu-se [ø:z], -eu-te [øt], -eu-tre [ø:tr]: dan-seu-se [dā-sø:z] *dancer*; glo-rieu-se [glo-rjø:z] *glorious*; heu-reu-se [œ-rø:z] *happy*; meu-te [mø:t] *pack* (of hounds); feu-tre [fø-tr] *felt*; neu-tre [nø-tr] *neutral*.

116 Special cases. *eu* = the French *u* sound [y] is heard in the forms of the verb *a-voir* [a-vwa:r] *to have*, wherever *eu* or *eû* is written: *eue* [y] *had*; *nous eû-mes* [nuz y(ɪ)m] *we had*; *qu'ils eus-sent* [k ilz ys] *that they might have*. For cases like *ga-geu-re* [ga-ʒy:r] and *eu* [y], *eû-mes* [y(ɪ)m], cf. 77-78. *Eu-gè-ne* and *Eu-gé-nie* are pronounced [ø-ʒɛn] or [y-ʒɛn], [ø-ʒe-ni] or [y-ʒe-ni].

EXERCISE XII on [ø]. Write, dividing into syllables, when possible, as ordinarily written, the following words pronouncing aloud each syllable when written: *berceuse*, *brodeuse*, *calfeutre ceux*, *cieux*, *creux*, *danseuse*, *dieu*, *feu*, *feutre*, *feux*, *gueuse*, *heureuse*, *heureux*, *hideuse*, *jeu*, *jeudi*, *jeunesse*, *lieu*, *lieu*, *lieux*, *merveilleuse*, *meunerie*, *meunier*, *meunière*, *Meuse*, *meute*, *neutre*, *neuvième*, *noëud*, *œufs*, *peureux*, *pieux*, *précieuse*, *queue*, *veux*, *vieux*, *vœu*.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write, pronouncing aloud each syllable when written and dividing into syllables as spoken, these same words, using the key alphabet.

117 *eu* = [œ], written *eu*, *œu*, *ue* (cf. 127); open *eu* as in *seul* [sœl] *alone*; *peur* [pœ:r] *fear*; no very exact equivalent in English, but somewhat like the vowel sound heard in English *hut* or *sir* (cf. 4, note 3). When distinctly pronounced, *eu ouvert* differs perceptibly from *eu fermé* in being more open.

118 *eu ouvert* = [œ] occurs regularly before pronounced consonants (other than *s* (=z) and *t*), particularly before *r*, *il*, *ill*: *beur-re* [bœ:r] *butter*; *dé-jeu-ner* [de-ʒœ-ne] *break-fast* (cf. 114); *deuil* [dœ:j] *mourning*; *feuil-le* [fœ:j] *leaf*; *fleu-ve* [flo:v] *river*; *jeu-ne* [ʒœn] *young*; *meu-bles* [mœbl] *furniture*; *neuf* [nœf] *nine*; *Neuil-ly* [nœ-ji]; *peuple* [pœpl] *people*; *seuil* [sœ(ɪ)j] *threshold*; *sieur* [sjœ:r] *Mr.*,

the said. œu=[œ]: bœuf [bœf] *ox*; cœur [kœʁ] *heart*; mœurs [mœʁ] *customs*; œuf [œf] *egg*; œu-vre [œvr] *work*; sœur [sœʁ] *sister*. ue=[œ]: ac-cueil [a-kœj] *reception*; or-gueil [ɔʁ-gœ(:)j] *pride*; re-cueil [rə-kœ(:)j] *collection*.

EXERCISE XIII on [œ]. Write, dividing into syllables when possible, as ordinarily done in writing and printing, the following words, pronouncing aloud the syllables as you write them: *ai-greur, accueil, aveugle, bonheur, chœur, cœur, couleuvre, deuil, écueil, farceur, fleurs, fleuve, grosseur, heure, hauteur, heurter, jeune, largeur, leur, malheur, (il) meurt, meurtre, neuf, odeur, œil, œillet, œuf, œuvre, orgueil, pécheur, peuple, peuplier, peur, plaideur, preuve, serviteur, seuil, sœur, veuve.*

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write these same words, dividing them into syllables as spoken, pronouncing the syllables aloud as you write them, using the key alphabet.

119 ou=[u] written *ou, ôu* (and *où* in the word *où*=*where*) (128); as in *tout* [tu] *all*; *tour* [tuʁ] *tower*; about as in English *food*, keeping the sound uniformly close throughout. *ou* occurs as long usually under the ordinary conditions, that is, before the voiced fricatives [j], [v], [z], [ʒ] and [r] (13): *a-mour* [a-muʁ] *love*; *en-tou-re* [ɑ̃-tuʁ] *surrounds*; *é-pou-se* [e-puiz] *wife*; *jour* [ʒuʁ] *day*; *lou-ve* [lu:v] *she-wolf*; *rou-ge* [ru:ʒ] *red*. *ou* elsewhere is usually short: *bouc* [buk] *buck*; *bou-che* [buʃ] *mouth*; *goût* [gu] *taste*; *loup* [lu] *wolf*; *pou-ce* [pus] *thumb*; *tous-se* [tus] *cough*.

EXERCISE XIV on [u]. Write and divide when possible into syllables, as ordinarily done in writing and printing, the following words, pronouncing aloud the syllables as you write them: *amour, août, bijou, blouse, chou, coup, courez, (il) coûte, couvert, dégoût, doux, douze, époux, épouse, fou, foulard, froufrou, houx, jaloux, jalouse, joujou, jour, laboureur, loup, lourd, Lourdes, louve, mou,*

mousse, nouveau, ou, où, pouls, roux, sou, soûl, sourd, sourde, tout au bout, tous, (il) tousse, toute, toux, trou.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write these same words and divide them into syllables as heard in spoken French, pronouncing aloud the syllables as you write them, using the key alphabet.

120 u=[y], written u and û, as in *pu* [py] *been able*; *mûr* [myr] *ripe*; *pur* [pyr] *pure*; has no English equivalent; about like the German *ü*. An approach to the French sound may be got by trying to pronounce i=[i] with the lips rounded out in a position for whistling.

121 u or û=[y] occurs as long usually before [j], [v], [z], [ʒ] and [r]; elsewhere usually as short, or shorter than before the voiced fricatives and r: *a-mu-se* [a-myɪz]; *cuillè-re* [ky-jɛr] *spoon*; *cu-ve* [ky:v] *tub*; *ju-ge* [ʒy:ʒ] *judge*; *mur-mu-re* [myr-myɪr] *murmurs*; *but* [by] *aim*; *fût* [fy] *cask*; *ru-de* [ryd]; *turc* [tyrk] *Turk*; *u-ne* [yn] *one*.

EXERCISE XV on u=[y]. Write the following words, dividing them, when possible, into syllables as usual in writing and printing, and pronounce aloud the syllables as you write them: *allure*, *azur*, *calcul*, *culbute*, (j')*eus*, (qu'il) *eût*; *figure*, *futur*, *gageure*, *juste*, *lecture*, *lu*, *lune*, *menu*, *mû*, *multitude*, *mûr*, *murmure*, *piqûre*, *prune*, *revenu*, *rupture*, *su*, *succursale*, *sucrer*, *supputer*, *sur*, *sûre*, *tube*, *tubulaire*, *tulle*, *tumulte*, *Ursule*, *utile*, *vu*.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write these same words, dividing them into syllables as usually pronounced in spoken French, using the key alphabet.

III VOWEL COMBINATIONS

122 Vowel combinations representing simple sounds: ai (ay, aî), ei (ey, eî), au (eau), eu (œu, œ, ue), ou (ôu, où). As the sounds themselves which these vowel combinations respectively represent, namely: [e] or [ɛ], [ɛ], [o] or [ɔ], [ø] or [œ] and [u] have received detailed treatment, it only remains here briefly to summarize the subject for convenience of reference. These combinations are known as **digraphs** and **trigraphs**.

123 ai (ay), except as noted immediately below in 124, are pronounced [ɛ]. The sound occurs especially in the combinations: aie, air, aire, ais, aise, aisse, aix, as in *craie* [krɛ] *chalk*; *chair* [ʃɛr] *flesh*; *tai-re* [tɛr] *to be silent*; *chan-tais* [ʃā-te] *was singing*; *chai-se* [ʃɛ:z] *chair*; *grais-se* [grɛ:s] *fat*; *paix* [pɛ] *peace* (84).

124 ai is pronounced [e] in the auxiliary form *j'ai* [ʒ e] *I have*; in the imperative forms *a-yez* [e-je] *have*, and *a-yons* [e-jɔ̃] *let us have*; whenever final, as in the verb-endings: *je chan-tai* [ʒə ʃā-te] *I was singing*; in the forms of the verb *savoir*: *je sais* [ʒə se] *I know*; *tu sais* [ty se] *thou knowest*; *il sait* [il se] *he knows*; in a few words ending in ai: *gai* [ge] *gay*; *geai* [ʒe]; *quai* [ke] *quay* (82). Elsewhere the combination ai is pronounced [ɛ] as indicated in the preceding section.

125 ei (ey, eî) are regularly pronounced [ɛ] wherever they occur; and y between vowels = i + i: *as-sey-er* = "as-

sei-ier" [a-sɛ-jɛ] *to sit down*; gras-sey-er = "gras-sei-ier" [gra-sɛ-jɛ] *to pronounce r with the uvula, a throat r* (cf. 159); ba-lei-ne [ba-lɛ(ɪ)n] *whale*; nei-ge [nɛ:ɜ] *snow*; pa-reil-le [pa-rɛ(ɪ)j] *equal*; pei-ne [pɛ(ɪ)n] *trouble*; rei-tre [rɛ:tr] *German horse-soldier*; Sei-ne [sɛɪn]; sei-ze [sɛ:z] *sixteen* (90).

126 au (eau) are regularly pronounced o: au [o] *to the*; aus-si [o-si] *also*; beau [bo] *fine*; ca-deau [ka-do] *gift*; eau [o] *water*; nou-veau [nu-vo] *new* (cf. 102). Before r, au is regularly pronounced as open o [ɔ]: Lau-re [lɔ:r]; lau-rier [lɔ-rjɛ] *laurel*; Mau-re [mɔ:r] *Moor*; res-tau-rant [rɛs-tɔ-rɑ̃]; also in the proper name Paul [pɔl]. In the future and conditional forms of avoir, j'aurai and j'aurais, usage differs: [ʒ ɔrɛ], [ʒ ɔrɛ], and [ʒ ɔrɛ], [ʒ ɔrɛ] (112).

127 eu (eû, œ, œu, ue after c, q and g) simply represent the closed sound of eu = [ø] (cf. 114), or the open sound of eu = [œ] (cf. 117). eu has regularly the closed sound when written eû, as in jeû-ne [ʒø:n] *fasting*; when final or followed by final consonants; also, usually, before s [=z] or t within the syllable of a word; dan-seu-se [dɑ-sø:z] *dancer*; feu-tre [fø:tr] *felt*; heu-reux [œ-rø] *happy*; lieux [ljø] *places*; neu-tre [nø-tr] *neuter*; nœud [nø] *knot*; peu [pø] *little*; pré-cieu-se [pre-sjø:z] *precious*; vœux [vø] *vows*. Elsewhere, as before pronounced final consonants, and before il or ille = [j], the sound is that of open eu = [œ], which is less frequent than the closed eu = [ø]: ac-cueil [a-kœ(ɪ)j] *welcome*; a-veu-gle [a-vœ-gl] *blind*; bœuf [bœf] *ox*; jeu-ne [ʒœn] *young*; meu-ble [mœ-bl] *furniture*; neuf [nœf] *new*; œil [œ(ɪ)j] *eye*; œ-il-let [œ-jɛ] *pink*; or-gueil [ɔr-gœ(ɪ)j] *pride*; peu-ple [pœ-pl] *people*; veu-ve [vœ:v] *widow*.

128 ou (ou)=[u] regularly (119): *bout* [bu] *end*; *é-cou-tez* [e-ku-te] *listen*; *goût* [gu] *taste*; *jou-jou* [ʒu-ʒu] *plaything*; *loup* [lu] *wolf*; *Lour-des* [lurd]; *tous-se* [tus] *coughs*.

EXERCISE XVI on vowel combinations (*digraphs* and *trigraphs*) representing simple sounds. Arrange the following words in groups, each group illustrating by its examples one of the sounds [e], [ɛ], [o], [ɔ], [ø], [œ], [u]: *abbaye*, (j')*ai*, *anglais*, *artichaut*, *asseyez*, *aurai*, *aurais*, *auroré*, *aveugle*, *banlieu*, *Beaumarchais*, *bégayer*, *brouter*, *cadeau*, *chaîne*, *chœur*, *clouer*, *cœur*, (je) *conduirai*, *coûter*, *cueillir*, *déblayer*, *défaut*, *dégoût*, *désormais*, *enjeux*, *enseigne*, *filleul*, *français*, *frayeur*, *gai*, *grasseyer*, *gueuse*, *gueux*, *haleine*, *honneur*, (j')*irai*, *jeudi*, *jeûner*, *jeûneur*, *jeûneuse*, *jouter*, *Laure*, *manœuvre*, *marais*, *Meaux*, *meuble*, *mœurs*, *nœud*, *œil*, *orgueilleux*, *Paul*, *peuple*, *queue*, *Rabelais*, *restaurant*, *rettre*, *rougeaud*, (il) *sait*, *traîne*, *trou*, *vaux*.

EXERCISE XVII. Write and divide into syllables, whenever possible, as usually done in writing and printing, the above words, pronouncing aloud each syllable or word as you write it.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write and divide into syllables as ordinarily pronounced in spoken French, the above words, pronouncing aloud the syllables and words as you write them, and using the key alphabet.

IV NASAL VOWELS [ã], [ɛ̃], [ɔ̃], [œ̃]

129 When **m** or **n** occur as final they lose their value as consonants, and form a nasal sound with the preceding vowel. Likewise when ending a syllable, and before a consonant other than **m** or **n**, they are not pronounced, but serve simply to nasalize the preceding vowel. In these nasal sounds neither **m** nor **n** should be heard.

130 There are four nasal sounds in French, each of which is represented by several combinations of letters. The symbols for each of the nasals are [ã], [ɛ̃], [ɔ̃], [œ̃]. As may be inferred from these symbols, the nasals are simply the oral vowels [a], [ɛ], [o], [œ] nasalized; that is, the breath, instead of passing entirely through the mouth, is partly turned aside through the nose passage. This produces a nasal intonation.

131 [ã], written **an**, **am**, **en**, **em**, as in **en** [ã] *in*, **tan-te** [tãrt] *aunt*; about as in English *want* (but see 4, note 1), **an**: **an-cien** [ã-sjɛ̃] *ancient*; **banc** [bã] *bench*; **en-fant** [ã-fã] *child*; **es-pê-ran-ce** [es-pe-rã:s] *hope*; **franc** [frã] *frank*; **Fran-ce** [frã:s]; **man-chet-te** [mã-ʃet] *cuff*; **quan-ti-té** [kã-ti-te]; **sang** [sã] *blood*. **am**: **am-bu-lan-ce** [ã-by-lã:s]; **am-ple** [ã-pl]; **cam-pe-ment** [kãp-mã] *camping*; **cham-bre** [ʃã-br] *chamber*; **cham-pa-gne** [ʃã-paɲ]; **flam-ber** [flã-be] *to blaze*; **jam-be** [ʒã:b] *leg*; **lam-pe** [lã:p] *lamp*; **ram-pant** [rã-pã] *crawling*. **en**: **en-crier** [ã-kri-je] *inkwell*; **en-sem-ble** [ã-sã-bl] *together*; **en-trer** [ã-tre] *to enter*; **gran-de-ment** [grãd-mã] *greatly*; **pa-rent** [pa-rã]; **présen-ce** [pre-zã:s]; **ten-tu-re** [tã-tyr] *hangings*; **ven-dre-di** [vã-drə-di] *Friday*; **vio-len-ce** [vjɔ-lã:s]. **em**: **em-pê-cher** [ã-pe-ʃe] *to hinder*; **em-pi-re** [ã-pi:r]; **en-sem-ble** [ã-sã-bl] *together*; **rem-plir** [rã-pli:r] *to fill*; **sem-blant** [sã-blã] *appearance*; **sep-tem-bre** [sep-tã:b] *September*; **tem-pête** [tã-pe:t] *tempest*; **temps** [tã] *time*; **trem-per** [trã-pe] *to dip*.

132 Special cases. -**am**, usually final, in most foreign names (235) is not nasal: **A-bra-ham** [a-bra-am] (but **A-dam** [a-dã]); **A-gram** [a-gram]; **Am-ster-dam** [am-ster-dam]; **Pri-am** [pri-am]; **Rot-ter-dam** [rɔ-ter-dam]; **Wagram**

[va-gram]. **am** in **dam-ner**, *to condemn*, and derivatives, is not nasal: [da-ne]. **am**, in other words before **n**, is pronounced [am] as in **am-nis-tie** [am-nis-ti] *amnesty*.

133 en final in some foreign words (240) is not nasal: **Bee-tho-ven** [be-tə-ven]; **hy-men** [i-mən]; **spe-ci-men** [spe-si-mən]. **en** in the following words is nasal, although the **n** (or **nn**) precedes a vowel: **en-i-vrer** [ā-ni-vre] *to intoxicate*; **en-no-blir** [ā-nə-bli:r] *to ennoble*; **en-nui** [ā-nɥi] *tediousness*; **en-or-gueil-lir** [ā-nɔ:r-gœ-jir] *to make proud*.

134 em final in foreign words (235) is not nasal: **i-dem** [i-dəm]; **Jé-ru-sa-lem** [ʒe-ry-za-ləm]. **emm**, initial, is pronounced [ām]: **em-me-ner** [ām-ne] *to lead away*; **em-ma-ga-si-ner** [ā-ma-ga-zi-ne] *to store*. **emm** and **enn**, in a few words, are pronounced [am] and [an] respectively: **fem-me** [fam] *woman*; **hen-nir** [a-nir] *to neigh*; **nen-ni** [na-ni] *by no means*; **so-len-nel** [so-la-nel] *solemn*. Adverbs ending in **-em-ment** are likewise pronounced with the sound [am]: **ar-dem-ment** [ar-da-mā] *ardently*; **pru-dem-ment** [pry-da-mā] *prudently*; **ré-cem-ment** [re-sa-mā] *recently*.

EXERCISE XVIII on **an**, **am**, **en**, **em** = [ā]. Write the following words, dividing them, when possible, into syllables as usual in writing and printing, pronouncing aloud the syllables as you write them: Adam, blanc, blanche, camp, cancan, centre, champ, changeant, chanter, dans, dansant, dent, empire, emploi, en, enfant, entendant, entrant, flambeau, franc, gendre, grande, Jean, lampe, lente, mangeant, membre, patience, plante, prendre, quand, rampe, sang, assemblant, s'en, sens, temple.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write these same words, dividing them, when possible, into syllables as usually pronounced in spoken French, using the key alphabet.

135 [ɛ̃], written *in, im, yn, ym, ain, aim, ein, eim*; and *en*, when final, or followed by *s* of the plural after *i* or *y*, likewise in forms from *tenir* and *venir*, as in *vin* [vɛ̃] *wine*; *tein-te* [tɛ̃:t] *color*; about as in English *anger*, avoiding the *g* sound. *in*: *in-stinct* [ɛ̃s-tɛ̃]; *lu-trin* [ly-trɛ̃] *reading-desk*; *re-din-go-te* [rə-dɛ̃-got] *frock coat*. *im*: *im-bé-ci-le* [ɛ̃-be-sil]; *lim-bes* [lɛ̃:b] *limbo*; *sim-ple* [sɛ̃:pl]. *yn*: *la-rynx* [la-rɛ̃:ks]; *syn-ta-xe* [sɛ̃-taks]; *syn-thê-se* [sɛ̃-tɛ̃iz] *synthesis*. *ym*: *nym-phe* [nɛ̃:f]; *sym-pa-thie* [sɛ̃-pa-ti] *sympathy*; *thym* [tɛ̃] *thyme*. *ain*: *main-te-nant* [mɛ̃t-nā] *now*; *pain* [pɛ̃] *bread*; *vain-crez* [vɛ̃-kre] (you) *will conquer*. *aim*: *daim* [dɛ̃] *deer*; *es-saim* [e-sɛ̃] *swarm*; *faim* [fɛ̃] *hunger*. *ein*: *cein-tu-re* [sɛ̃-tyr] *belt*; *des-sein* [de-sɛ̃] *drawing*; *pein-tu-re* [pɛ̃-tyr] *painting*. *eim*: *R(h)eims* [rɛ̃:s]. *en*, when final, or followed by *s* of the plural, after *i* or *y*: *chiens* [ʃjɛ̃] *dogs*, *lien* [ljɛ̃] *bond*; *rien* [rjɛ̃] *nothing*; *Tro-yen* [trwa-jɛ̃] *Trojan*. *en* in forms from *tenir* and *venir*: *tient* [tjɛ̃] (he) *holds*; *viens* [vjɛ̃] *come*.

NOTE. *ien* when not final, and not occurring in the forms of *tenir* and *venir*, has in many cases the sound [jā], as in *cli-ent* [kli-jā]; *con-sci-ence* [kɔ̃-sjā:s]; *o-bé-dience* [ɔ̃-be-djā:s]; *o-rient* [ɔ̃-rjā]; *patience* [pa-sjā:s]; *science* [sjā:s].

136 Special cases. The sound [ɛ̃] is heard: in the second part of the diphthongs *éen* (*ien* and *yen*, as just stated above under *en*, when final, etc.), *oin*, *uin*. *éen*: *eu-ro-pé-en* [œ-rɔ̃-pe-ɛ̃] *European*; *ly-cé-en* [li-se-ɛ̃] *student at a lycée*; *ven-dé-en* [vā-de-ɛ̃] *of the department of the Vendée*. *oin*: *coin* [kwɛ̃] *corner*; *join-dre* [ʒwɛ̃:dr] *to join*; *poin-tu-re* [pwɛ̃-tyr] *size*. *uin*: *juin* [ʒɥɛ̃] *June*; *quin-tuple* [kɛ̃-ty-pl] *fifefold*; *suin-ter* [sqɛ̃-te] *to ooze, sweat*.

137 [ɛ̃], written **en**, is the sound heard in a number of foreign words: **A-ben-cé-ra-ge** [a-bɛ̃-se-raːʒ]; **a-gen-da** [a-ʒɛ̃-da] *memorandum-book*; **ap-pen-di-ce** [a-pɛ̃-dis] *appendix*; **Ben-gale** [bɛ̃-gal]; **ben-ga-li** [bɛ̃-ga-li] *of Bengal*; **Ben-ja-min** [bɛ̃-ʒa-mɛ̃]; **ben-zi-ne** [bɛ̃-zin]; **com-pen-dium** [kɔ̃-pɛ̃-djɔ̃m]; **ex-a-men** [eg-za-mɛ̃] *examination*; **ex-ten-so** [eks-tɛ̃-so] (*in*) *extenso*; **Ma-gen-ta** [ma-ʒɛ̃-ta]; **Ma-ren-go** [ma-rɛ̃-go]; **Mem-phis** [mɛ̃-fiːs]; **pen-sum** [pɛ̃-sɔ̃m] *task*; **Penn-syl-va-nie** [pɛ̃-sil-va-ni] (270); **rho-do-den-dron** [rɔ̃-dɔ̃-dɛ̃-drɔ̃]; **Ru-bens** [ry-bɛ̃ːs].

138 Initial **in**, **inn**, **im**, **imm**, before a vowel (or silent **h**) is not nasal. **in**: **in-a-per-çu** [i-na-pɛr-sy] *unperceived*; **in-er-te** [i-nɛrt] *inert*; **in-ha-bi-le** [i-na-bil] *incapable*. **inn**: **in-né** [in-ne] *inborn*; **in-no-cent** [i-nɔ̃-sɑ̃]; **in-nom-bra-ble** [i-nɔ̃-brabl] *innumerable*. **im**: **i-ma-ge** [i-maːʒ]; **i-mi-ta-ble** [i-mi-ta-bl]; and when not initial, also, as in **li-mon** [li-mɔ̃] *shaft*. **imm**: **im-ma-cu-lé** [i-ma-ky-le] *immaculate*; **im-men-se** [i-mɑ̃ːs]; **im-mi-gra-tion** [i-mi-gra-sjɔ̃].

139 **im** or **imm** final in foreign words is not nasal: **E-phra-im** [e-fra-im]; **Grimm** [grim]; **Sé-lim** [se-lim].

140 **ymn** is pronounced [imn]: **gym-na-se** [ʒim-naːz] *gymnasium*; **hym-ne** [imn] *hymn*; **Po-lym-nie** [pɔ̃-lim-ni].

EXERCISE XIX on **in**, **im**, **yn**, **ym**, **ain**, **aim**, **ein**, **eim** and **en** final after **i** or **y**, all equivalent to the sound [ɛ̃]. Write the following words, dividing them, when possible, into syllables as usual in writing and printing, pronouncing aloud the syllables or words when written: **ainsi**, **américain**, **ancien**, **bien**, **chien**, **coquin**, **crin**, **daim**, **faim**, **feindre**, **fin**, **foin**, **frein**, **index**, **joindre**, **juin**, **lin**, **limpide**, **loin**, **lynx**, **mainte**, **maintien**, **marin**, **Martin**, **moins**, **moyen**, **nymphé**, **Olympe**,

pain, peinture, pin, rein, R(h)eims, Rhin, soin, sain, sein, simple, tient, viens.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write these same words, dividing them, when possible, into syllables as usually pronounced in spoken French, using the key alphabet.

141 [ɔ̃], written **on**, **om**, as in **blon-de** [blɔ̃:d] *blond*; **trom-pe** [trɔ̃:p] *horn*; about as in English *song*, avoiding the *g* sound. The sound [ɔ̃] should be pronounced with the lips nearly closed. **on**: **an-non-ce** [a-nɔ̃:s] *announcement*; **ac-tion** [ak-sjɔ̃]; **cir-con-stan-ce** [sir-kɔ̃s-tɑ̃s] *circumstance*; **chan-son** [ʃɑ̃-sɔ̃] *song*; **con-te** [kɔ̃:t] *story*; **on-cle** [ɔ̃-kl] *uncle*. **om**: **comp-te** [kɔ̃:t] *account*; **comp-tons** [kɔ̃-tɔ̃] *let us count*; **plomb** [plɔ̃] *lead*; **sur-nom** [syr-nɔ̃] *surname*; **tom-be** [tɔ̃:b] *tomb*; **trom-per** [trɔ̃-pe] *to deceive*.

142 Special cases. [ɔ̃] is the sound heard in foreign words which are written with **un**, as in **Brunswick** [brɔ̃s-vik]; **de pro-fun-dis** [de prɔ̃-fɔ̃-dis]; **Duncan** [dɔ̃-kɑ̃]; **Dunkerque** [dɔ̃-kɛrk]; **Gunther** [gɔ̃-tɛr]; **punch** [pɔ̃:ʃ]; **se-cun-do** [sɛ-gɔ̃-do]; and in foreign words written with **um** (not final, see 235) as in **lum-ba-go** [lɔ̃-ba-go]; **Herbert** [ɛ̃-bɛr]; **rê-sump-tion** [rɛ-zɔ̃p-sjɔ̃].

on = [ə] in **mon-sieur** [mɔ̃-sjœ̃] *sir*.

143 **om** is not nasal (234, 237) when followed by **n**: **autom-nal** [o-tɔ̃-nal] *autumnal* (but in **autom-ne** the **m** is silent [o-ton] *autumn*); **ca-lom-nie** [ka-lɔ̃-ni] *calumny*; **om-ni-bus** [ɔ̃m-ni-bys]; **om-ni-po-tent** [ɔ̃m-ni-pɔ̃-tɑ̃]; **om-ni-science** [ɔ̃m-ni-sjɑ̃s]; **om-ni-vo-re** [ɔ̃m-ni-vɔ̃r] *omnivorous*; **som-nam-bu-le** [sɔ̃m-nɑ̃-by-l] *somnambulist*; **som-no-lent** [sɔ̃m-nɔ̃-lɑ̃].

EXERCISE XX on **on**, **om**=[ɔ̃]. Write the following words, dividing them, when possible, into syllables as usual in writing and printing, pronouncing aloud the syllables or words when written: *bonté*, *Châlons*, *Colomb*, *comble*, *comptons*, *congé*, *conte*, *démon*, *dompter*, *Domremy*, *Fénelon*, *fonction*, *fond*, *font*, *leçon*, *Londres*, *longue*, *monte*, *ombrelle*, *ombre*, *oncle*, *onction*, *onze*, *plonger*, *pompe*, *promptitude*, *pronom*, *prononciation*, *rompre*, *il rompt*, *ronde*, *savon*, *surname*, *tombeau*.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write these same words, dividing them, when possible, into syllables as usually pronounced in spoken French, using the key alphabet.

144 [œ], written **un**, **um**, **eun**, as in *chacun*, *humble*, *à jeun*; about as in English *sung*, avoiding the *g* sound. **un**: *au-cun* [o-kœ] *no one*; *brun* [brœ] *brown*; **com-mun** [kœ-mœ] *common*; **dé-funt** [de-fœ] *deceased*; **em-prun-te** [ã-prœit] *loan*. **um**: *hum-ble-ment* [œ-blə-mã] *humbly*; **par-fum** [par-fœ] *perfume*. **eun**: *à jeun* [a ʒœ] *fasting*; **Meung** [mœ]. For **un** and **um** in foreign words=[ɔ̃], see 142.

145 In a few words, mostly Latin, and in quite general use in French (235), final **um** is pronounced **om** without nasality, that is [ɔm]: *ad li-bi-tum* [ad li-bi-tɔm]; *al-bum* [al-bɔm]; *com-pen-dium* [kɔ-pɛ-djɔm]; *dé-co-rum* [de-kɔ-rɔm]; *max-i-mum* [mak-si-mɔm]; *mi-ni-mum* [mi-ni-mɔm]; *mu-se-um* [my-ze-ɔm]; *pen-sum* [pɛ-sɔm] *extra task* (at school); *post-scrip-tum* [pɔst-skrip-tɔm]; *o-pium* [ɔ-pjɔm]; *rum* [rɔm]; *Te Deum* [te de-ɔm]; *va-de-me-cum* [va-de-me-kɔm].

EXERCISE XXI on **un**, **um**, **eun**. Write the following words, dividing them, when possible, into syllables as usual in writing and print-

ing, pronouncing aloud the syllables or words as you write them: alun, Autun, brun, chacun, commun, défunt, d'un, emprunt, emprunter, les Huns, humble, humblement, importun, à jeun, Lauzun, l'un, lundi, Melun, Mehung, Meung, parfum, quelqu'un, qu'un.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE A. Write these same words, dividing them, when possible, into syllables as usually pronounced in spoken French, using the key alphabet, and pronouncing aloud each syllable or word as you write it.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE B, on the four nasals [ā], [ē], [ō], [œ]. Pronounce aloud the following words or nasal sounds: anse, pince, onze, unze*;¹ ban, bain, bon, bun*; bande, binde, bonde, bunde*; camp, qu'in, qu'on, qu'un; campe, quinte, conte, qu'unze*; dent, daim, don, d'un; en, in, on, un; fend, fin, fond, fun*; gant, gain, gond, gun*; Jean, geindre, jone, jeun; l'an, lin, l'on, l'un; langue, linge, longe, leunge*; m'en, main, mon, Meung; Nantes, nain, non, nun*; pende, pain, pont, pun*; rang, rein, rond, run*; sang, sainte, sonde, sun*; tante, teinte, tondre, Autun; vende, vin, vont, vun*.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE C. Write out these same words, indicating their pronunciation by means of the key alphabet, and pronouncing them aloud as you write them.

146 Whenever **an**, **in**, **on**, **un**, or the combinations forming the nasal sounds, precede a vowel, or whenever the **m** or **n** is doubled, these combinations do not then produce nasal sounds. In such cases the **n** or **m** goes with the following vowel to begin another syllable: **an-née** [a-ne] *year*; **bon-ne** [bɔn] *good*; **en-ne-mi** [en-mi] *enemy*; **é-tren-nes** [e-tren] *gifts*; **hon-nê-te-té** [ɔ-net-te] *honesty*; **ho-no-ra-ble** [ɔ-no-ra(ɪ)bl]; **in-a-ni-mé** [i-na-ni-me] *inanimate*; **in-at-ten-tif** [i-na-tā-tif] *inattentive*; **in-no-cent** [i-no-sā]; **im-mi-gra-tion** [i(m)-mi-gra-sjō]; **pa-no-ra-ma** [pa-no-ra-ma]; **pro-chai-ne** [pro-ʃen] *next*.

¹ The starred forms are not real words.

147 To the above important principle, a few words form exception. Those most frequently heard are: **em-ma-ga-si-ner** [ã-ma-ga-zi-ne] *to store*; **en-i-vrer** [ã-ni-vre] *to intoxicate*, and derivatives; **en-or-gueil-lir** [ã-nør-gœ-jir] *to make proud*; **en-nui** [ã-nui] *tediousness*, and derivatives.

148 Although such words as the examples given in 146 are divided, when written and printed, as shown, nevertheless, when pronounced, they are divided on the principle that, whenever possible, each syllable begins with a consonant and ends with a vowel; and that double consonants are, as a rule, the same as though single (35).

EXERCISE XXII on words containing **n** or **m**, in which the **n** or **m** preserves its own sound and therefore does not unite with a preceding vowel to form a nasal sound. Write the following words, dividing them into syllables as written and printed, pronouncing aloud the syllables and words as you write them: *abonné, ananas, Anna, annales, annoter, annuel, amateur, canne, Emma, Emmanuel, européenne, homme, image, imminent, immodeste, inné, innocemment, innover, inodore, inouï, lunatique, mienne, monarque, moyenne, onéreux, sommité, sonnette, unanime.*

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write these same words, dividing them, whenever possible, into syllables as pronounced in spoken French, using the key alphabet.

V THE SEMI-VOWELS [j], [w], [ɥ]

149 When any one of the vowels **i** (y), **o**, **u**, or the group **ou** stands immediately before another vowel, the quality of these vowels, by coalescing with the following vowel, is slightly changed, and instead of a simple vowel sound,

there results what is called a semi-vowel, known also by the terms semi-consonant and diphthong.

150 The French sounds are not real diphthongs, such as are heard in the English words *time*, *loud*, *noise*. In all so-called French "diphthongs" (except vowel + *il*, *ill* = [j]) it is the second element that bears the stress; that is, the so-called French "diphthongs" are *rising*, unlike the genuine English diphthongs, as in the words just cited, which are *falling*. Semi-vowels, in the French sense of the term as here used, exist in English. The first element in English *year* is an example of a semi-vowel, being about halfway between vocalic *ear* and consonantal *jeer*.

151 The way in which the semi-vowels occur may be seen at a glance by citing examples illustrating the most usual combinations in which each of the French vowels *i* (y), *o*, *u* and group *ou* combine with a vowel immediately following. In these combinations the voice rests upon the second element, the first being pronounced quick and short.

152 The semi-vowel [j] is represented in French by *i* + vowel in the combinations written: *ia*, *iai*, *ie*, *ié*, *iè*, *io*, *iau*, *ieu*, *iu* and *y* before a vowel, as in the following examples: *ia*, *ya* = [ja]: *fia-cre* [fja-kr] *hack*; *hya-cin-the* [ja-sɛ̃t]; *pia-no* [pja-no]; *so-cial* [sɔ-sjal]. *iai* = [jɛ]: *liai-son* [lje-zɔ̃] *linking*; *niais* [nje] *silly*; *re-mer-ciait* [rə-mɛr-sjɛ] *thanked*; *ves-tiai-re* [vɛs-tjɛr] *cloak-room*. *ie*, *ié* = [je]: *a-mi-tié* [a-mi-tje] *friendship*; *frui-tier* [frɥi-tje] *fruit-sel-*

ler; *lier* [lje] *to bind*; *pied* [pje] *foot*; *pi-tié* [pi-tje] *pity*.
ie, *iè*=[je]: *hier* [jeir] *yesterday*; *liè-vre* [ljeivɾ] *hare*;
niè-ce [njeɛs]. *ieu*=[jø]: *dieu* [djø] *god*; *lieu* [lje] *place*;
mon-sieur [mə-sjø] *sir*. *iau*=[jo]: *miau-ler* [mjo-le] *to mew*;
piau-ler [pjɔ-le] *to whine*. *io*=[jɔ]: *i-dio-te* [i-djɔt] *idiot*;
myo-pe [mjɔp] *near-sighted*; *vio-let-te* [vjɔ-lɛt] *violet*.
iu=[jy]: *re-liu-re* [rɛ-ljyɾ] *binding*; *sciu-re* [sjyɾ] *sawdust*.

153 As the examples show, every *i* (*y*) followed by a vowel is pronounced [j]. Thus the adverb *y* [i] *there* becomes [j] when preceding a word beginning with a vowel: *ça y est* [sa j ɛ] *that's it*; *il y a* [il j a] *there is*; *il y en a* [il j ɑ̃ na] *there are some*; *où y a-t-il?* [u j a t il] *where are there?* But when the *i* is preceded by two or more consonants in a group, as *bl*, *br*, *gl*, *gr*, *pl*, *pr*, *tl*, *tr*, then the *i* may preserve its full vowel quality before another vowel, or may have the [j] sound: *fa-bli-au* [fa-bli-o] *medieval tale* (in verse); *fé-vri-er* [fe-vri-e] *February*; *pri-er* [pri-e] *to pray*; *qua-tri-è-me* [ka-tri-ɛm] *fourth*; *sem-bli-ez* [sɑ̃-bli-e] (you) *seemed*; *tri-a-ge* [tri-a:ʒ] *sorting*. Under these circumstances it is obviously not so easy to pronounce [j].

154 *y* before vowels usually represents the sound [j]: *hya-cin-the* [jɑ̃-sɛ̃t]; *yeux* [jø] *eyes*; *Yo-lan-de* [jo-lɑ̃d]; *yo-le* [jɔl]. *y* between vowels is equivalent to *i+i*: *payer*, *to pay*="pai-ier" [pe-je], the first *i*, when united with the preceding *a*, forming simply a digraph representing the simple sound [ɛ], and the second retaining its consonantal value of [j], the result being [pe-je]. Like cases are: *cray-on* [kre-jɔ̃] *pencil*; *doy-en* [dwa-jɛ̃] *dean*;

es-say-er [e-sɛ-jɛ] *to try*; **foy-er** [fwa-jɛ] *hearth*; **moy-en** [mwa-jɛ̃] *means*; **voy-el-le** [vwa-jɛl] *vowel*. Exceptions in which no digraph with the preceding *a* is formed occur in a few proper nouns or adjectives therefrom: **Ba-yeux** [ba-jø]; **Ba-yon-ne** [ba-jɔ̃n]; **La Fa-yet-te** [la fa-jɛt]; **Fa-yen-ce** [fa-jɥ̃s]; **Ma-yen-ce** [ma-jɥ̃s]; **ma-yon-nai-se** [ma-jɔ̃-neɪz].

155 *il* after a vowel, at the end of a word, as in **travail** [tra-vai:j] *work*; and *ill* within a syllable, or before a final mute *e*, as in **ba-tail-lon** [ba-ta-jɔ̃] *batallion*; **ba-tail-le** [ba-ta:j] *battle*, represent the sound [j]. These cases are taken up under so-called "liquid *l*," which represents the sound of English *y* in *year* (225).

EXERCISE XXIII on the semi-vowel [j], written *ia*, *iai*, *ie*, *ié*, *iè*, *io*, *iau*, *ieu*, *iu*, and *y* before a vowel. Write the following words, dividing them, when possible, into syllables as ordinarily done in writing and printing, and pronouncing aloud the syllables or words as you write them: *aiéul*, *allier*, *bestiaire*, *baïonette*, *bien*, *canaille*, *cerisier*, *chien*, *diète*, *effrayer*, *enthousiasme*, *entier*, *entière*, *espionnage*, *famille*, *fier*, *hier*, *hygiène*, *liasse*, *lier*, *loyal*, *médiocre*, *miette*, *mieux*, *milieu*, *négoçiait*, *pieu*, *pioche*, *rayon*, *rien*, *violon*, *yacht*, *yeux*, *yole*.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write these same words, dividing them, whenever possible, into syllables as pronounced in spoken French, using the key alphabet, and pronouncing aloud the words or syllables as you write them.

156 The semi-vowel [w], which sounds like the English *w* in *won*, though more tense, results from vowel combinations written: *oi*, *oî*, *oy*, *oe*, *oê*, *oua*, *ouâ*, *oue*, *oué*, *oui*, *oueu*, *ua*. The following examples illustrate common cases under each combination: *oi*, *oî*, *oy*=[wa]: *boi-te*

[bwa:t] *box*; *é-toi-le* [e-twal] *star*; *ci-toy-en* [si-twa-jē] *citizen*; *moi* [mwa] *me*; *moy-en* [mwa-jē] *means*; *toi* [twa] *thee*; *soi* [swa] *oneself*; *voi-sin* [vwa-zē] *neighbor*. *oi, oe, oê*=[wa]: *a-droi-te* [a-drwat] *skilful*; *bois* [bwa] *wood*; *croix* [krwa] *cross*; *frois-se* [frwas] *crumples*; *moel-le* [mwal] *marrow*; *mois* [mwa] *month*; *pa-rois-se* [pa-rwas] *parish*; *poê-le* [pwa:l] *stove*. As to the quality of the *a* sound in words in *oi*, whether [a] or [ɑ], there is no absolute rule, the conditions being those for [a] and [ɑ], usage varying considerably (cf. 62). *oua, ouâ*=[wa]: *bi-vouac* [bi-vwak]; *doua-ne* [dwan] *custom-house*; *goua-che* [gwaʃ] *body-color*; *louâ-mes* [lwam] (we) *praised*; *oua-te* [wat] *wadding*. *oue, oué*=[we]: *ba-fouer* [ba-fwe] *to baffle*; *jouer* [ʒwe] *to play*; *loué* [lwe] *hired*. *oue*=[wɛ]: *chouet-te* [ʃwet] *owl*; *jouet* [ʒwɛ] *plaything*; *rouet* [rwɛ] *spinning-wheel*. *oui*=[wi]: *en-fouir* [ɑ̃-fwi:r] *to bury*; *é-va-nouir* [e-va-nwi:r] *to vanish*; *Louis* [lwi]; *Loui-se* [lwi:z]; *ouir* [wi:r] *to hear*; *rêjouir* [re-ʒwi:r] *to rejoice*. *oueu*=[wø]: *boueux* [bwø] *muddy*; *joueu-se* [ʒwø:z] *player*; *noueux* [nwø] *knotty*. *oueu*=[wœ]: *joueur* [ʒwœ:r] *player*; *loueur* [lwœ:r] *one who praises*. *ua*=[wa] after *q* in a number of words, some of the commoner of which are: *a-dé-quat* [a-de-kwa] *adequate*; *a-qua-ti-que* [a-kwa-tik] *aquatic*; *a-qua-rel-le* [a-kwa-rɛl]; *a-qua-rium* [a-kwa-rjɔm]; *é-qua-teur* [e-kwa-tœr] *equator*; *é-qua-tion* [e-kwa-sjɔ̃]; *quartz* [kwarts]; *squa-re* [skwa:r]; also *ua*=[wa] after *g* in a few words, mostly foreign: *al-gua-zil* [al-gwa-zil] *constable*; *Gua-dal-qui-vir* [gwa-dal-ki-vi:r]; *Gua-de-lou-pe* [gwad-lup]; *gua-no* [gwa-no]; *Gua-té-ma-la* [gwa-te-ma-la]; *lin-gual* [lɛ-gwal]; — but note that this does not apply to French verb-endings as in *fa-ti-gua* [fa-ti-ga] (he) *fatigued*; *con-*

ju-guant [kɔ̃-ʒy-gɑ̃] *conjugating*; **dis-tin-gua** [dis-tɛ̃-ga] (he) *distinguished*.

157 **w** and **wh** = [w] in some English words: **sand-wich** [sɑ̃-dwitʃ]; **tramway** [tra-mwɛ]; **whis-key** [wi-ske]; **whist** [wist].

EXERCISE XXIV on the semi-vowel [w], written **oi, ôi, oy, oe, oê, oua, ouâ, oue, oué, oui, oueu, ua** in some words after **q** and **g**, and **w** in a few words from English. Write the following words, dividing them, when possible, into syllables as ordinarily done in writing and printing, pronouncing aloud the syllables or words as you write them: **aboyer, aquarelle, aquatique, bafouer, bois, coin, croyez, (il) doua, douane, Édouard, épanouir, équation, évanoui, foi, fouace, foyer, fouet, joindre, jouai, joueur, lingual, loin, louange, loyer, Louis, Louise, moelleux, moellon, mois, nettoyer, noire, noix, noyau, ouate, oui, poêlée, poêlette, poêlier, poids, poix, quadrupède, roi, royal, royaume, sandwich, territoire, trois, troyen.**

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write these same words, dividing them, whenever possible, into syllables as pronounced in spoken French, pronouncing aloud the words or syllables as you write them, using the key alphabet.

158 The semi-vowel [ɥ], written only **u**, as in **buis** [bɥi] *boxwood*; **cuir** [kɥi:r] *leather*; **fruit** [frɥi] is the result of the vowel combinations written **ua, uâ, ue, ué, uè, ui (uy), ueu**. [ɥ] is a French **u** lightly pronounced, just as [j] is an **i** lightly pronounced, and [w] an **ou** lightly pronounced. But with the vowels **u, i, ou**, it is the vocalic quality of the vowel which predominates, while in the case of their fricative correspondents [ɥ], [j], [w], owing to the narrowing of the air passage, it is the fricative quality that is noticeable. The sound [ɥ] is one of the most difficult of the French sounds to acquire. Begin by

pronouncing first the vowel **u** and then the following vowel, which accompanies and makes up the semi-vowel [ɥ], slowly, and with equal emphasis, as in **lui** [lɥi] *to him*; increase the speed, and finally pronounce both quickly, resting lightly on the **u** and placing the emphasis on the following vowel **i**.

159 Distinguish carefully between French **Louis** [lwi] and **lui** [lɥi] *to him*; and avoid such English pronunciations as "Bossway" for French **Bos-suet** [bɔ-sɥe], and "poui" for French **puis** [pɥi]. Moreover, as **y** between vowels = **i+i** (see 125), care should be taken to pronounce words like **ap-puy-er** = [a-pɥi-je] *to lean upon* (not a-pɥi-e), and in like manner **es-suy-er** should be pronounced [e-sɥi-je] (and not e-sɥi-e); that is, the presence of the semi-vowel in **ui+i** in such words should be heard just before the second **i** and not simply the semi-vowel **ui** alone.

160 Examples of [ɥ] resulting from the vowel combinations **ua**, **uâ**, **ue**, **ué**, **uè**, **ui** (**uy**), **ueu** follow: **ua**, **uâ** = [ɥa]: **ar-guâ-mes** [ar-ɥam] (we) *argued*; **nua-ge** [nɥa:ʒ] *cloud*; **sua** [sɥa] (he) *sweated*; **sua-ve** [sɥa:v]. **ue**, **ué** = [ɥe]: **nuée** [nɥe] *cloud*; **puer** [pɥe] *to stink*; **tuer** [tɥe] *to kill*. **ue**, **uè** = [ɥɛ]: **muet** [mɥɛ] *mute*; **ruel-le** [rɥɛl] *lane*; **suè-rent** [sɥɛ:r] (they) *sweated*. **ui** (**uy**) = [ɥi]: **buis** [bɥi] *boxwood*; **es-suy-er** [e-sɥi-je] *to wipe*; **lui** [lɥi] *to him*; **pluie** [plɥi] *rain*; **tuy-au** [tɥi-ʒo] *tube*; **sui-vre** [sɥi-vr] *to follow*. **ueu** = [ɥø]: **rueu-se** [rɥø:z] *kicker*; **tueu-se** [tɥø:z] *slayer*. **ueu** = [ɥœ]: **lueur** [lɥœ:r] *glimmer*; **sueur** [sɥœ:r] *sweat*; **tueur** [tɥœ:r] *slayer*.

EXERCISE XXV on the semi-vowel [ɥ], written *ua, uâ, œue, ué, uè, ui (uy), ueu*. Write the following words, dividing them, when possible, into syllables as ordinarily done in writing and printing, pronouncing aloud the syllables or words as you write them: *annuaire, annuel, appuyer, bruine, bruire, buis, cuir, cuisine, cuivre, duel, écuelle, effectuèrent, essuyer, fruit, fruitier, huile, huissier, lui, mansuétude, mué, puis, puisque, ruade, rué, ruelle, rueuse, ruine, ruisseau, Stuart, sua, suaire, suave, sueur, tua, tueur, tueuse, tuile, tuileries, tuyau*.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write these same words, dividing them, whenever possible, into syllables as usual in spoken French, pronouncing aloud the syllables or words as you write them.

161 The semi-vowels [j], [w], [ɥ] combine with the nasal vowels [ã], [ɛ̃], [ɔ̃], [œ̃] to form the so-called French nasal diphthongs. Otherwise stated: The nasal vowels **an, in, on, un** — or in whatever other way they may be written — coalesce with a preceding *i* (y), *o*, *ou*, *u* (the vowels that may begin a so-called diphthong in French, 149), and form nasal diphthongs written: **ian, ien, ion, oin, ouan, ouen, ouin, ouon, uan, uin, uon**.

162 **ian** and **ien** (not final nor in the forms of **tenir** and **venir**, 135 and Note): **con-fian-ce** [kɔ̃-fjã:s] *confidence*; **é-tu-diant** [e-ty-djã] *student*; **né-go-ciant** [ne-go-sjã] *merchant*; **o-rient** [ɔ-rjã]; **pa-tien-ce** [pa-sjã:s]; **scien-ce** [sjã:s]. **ien, yen** = [jɛ̃] final and in the forms of **tenir** and **venir**: **an-cien** [ã-sjɛ̃] *ancient*; **bien** [bjɛ̃] *well*; **com-bien** [kɔ̃-bjɛ̃] *how much*; **gar-dien** [gar-djɛ̃] *guardian*; **main-tien** [mɛ̃-tjɛ̃] *support*; **moy-en** [mwa-jɛ̃] *means*; **pa-ri-sien** [pa-ri-zjɛ̃] *Parisian*. **ion** = [jɔ̃]: **ac-tion** [ak-sjɔ̃] (before **ion**, *t* is usually sounded like *s*); **con-so-la-tion** [kɔ̃-sɔ̃-la-sjɔ̃]; **fac-tion** [fak-sjɔ̃]; **por-tion** [pɔ̃r-sjɔ̃]. **oin** = [wɛ̃]: **be-soin** [bɛ̃-

zwê] *need*; foin [fwê] *hay*; loin [lwê] *far*; poing [pwê] *fist*.
 ouan, ouen=[wā]: Ê-couen [e-kwā]; louan-ge [lwā:ʒ]
praise. ouin=[wê]: ba-bouin [ba-bwê] *baboon*; ba-ra-
 gouin [ba-ra-gwê] *gibberish*; mar-souin [mar-swê] *porpoise*.
 ouon=[wō]: jouons [ʒwō] *let us play*; louons [lwō] *let us*
hire; nouons [nwō] *let us tie*. uan=[qā]: huant [qā] *hooting*;
 re-muant [rə-mqā] *stirring*; tuant [tqā] *killing*. uin=[qê]:
 chuin-ter [ʃqê-te] *to pronounce* [ʒ] instead of [z] and [ʃ] in-
 stead of [s]; juin [ʒqê] *June*; suin-ter [sqê-te] *to ooze*.
 uon=[qō]: dis-tri-buons [di-stri-bqō] *let us distribute*;
 suons [sqō] *let us sweat*; tuons [tqō] *let us kill*.

EXERCISE XXVI on the French nasal diphthongs. Write the following words, dividing them, whenever possible, into syllables as usual in writing and printing, pronouncing aloud the syllables and words as you write them: audience, au moins, avions, bédouin, besoin, chouan, chrétienté, conscience, douons, embryon, fiancé, ingrédient, italien, jouant, lion, mendiant, muant, nuance, pingouin, pointe, quintette, Quintilien, quintuple, rejoindre, remuons, Rouen, Saint-Ouen, scientifique, suant, tuons, viande, viendra, vouons.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write these same words, dividing them, whenever possible, into syllables as pronounced in ordinary spoken French, pronouncing aloud the syllables and words as you write them, using the key alphabet.

VI CONSONANTS

163 For general distinctions between French and English consonants, see 7.

164 Final consonants, whether there be one or several, are usually silent. After nasal vowels this rule is particularly applicable: *champs* [ʃā] *fields*; *coup* [ku] *stroke*; *doigts*

[dwa] *fingers*; **dos** [do] *back*; **franc** [frã]; **in-stinct** [ẽ-stẽ]; **lit** [li] *bed*; **long** [lõ]; **nez** [ne] *nose*; **pieds** [pje] *feet*; **prompt** [prõ]; **rond** [rõ] *round*; **vaincs** [vẽ] (I) *conquer*. Exceptions to the general rule will be found under the respective consonant.

165 Final **c, f, l, q, r** (the consonants, barring **q**, in the English word *careful*) are usually pronounced: **a-vec** [a-vẽk] *with*; **bal** [bal] *ball*; **car** [ka(ɪ)r] *for*; **cinq** [sẽ:k] *five*; **chef** [ʃẽf] *chief*; **coq** [kõk] *cock*; **froc** [frõk] *frock*; **peur** [pœir] *fear*; **sauf** [sof] *except*; **vil** [vil] *vile*. Moreover, in the few cases, mostly words of foreign origin or proper names, in which **b, k, m** and **n** (when not nasalizing the preceding vowel) occur as final, they are usually pronounced.

166 In groups made up of **r+consonant**, usually **r** alone is sounded: **bord** [bõr] *edge*; **clerc** [kleir] *clerk*; **corps** [kõr] *body*; **marc** [mair] *grounds* (of coffee); **nord** [nõr] *north*; **porc** [põr] *pork*; **sort** [sõr] *lot*; **tiers** [tjẽr] *third*; **vers** [vẽr] *verse*; **vert** [vẽr] *green*.

167 Double consonants (42) are in general sounded as though single: **ab-bé** [a-be] *abbey*; **ar-ri-ver** [a-ri-ve] *to arrive*; **cas-ser** [ka-se] *to break*; **col-ler** [kõ-le] *to glue*; **cou-ron-ne** [ku-rõn] *crown*; **frap-per** [fra-pe] *to strike*; **frot-ter** [frõ-te] *to rub*; **gref-fier** [gre-fje] *bailiff*; **ter-ri-ne** [te-rin] *earthen pan*.

168 In some cases, double consonants, if not actually heard as two separate consonants, are distinctly longer than single consonants. This happens: 1° In the future and conditional of **cou-rir** [ku-ri:r] *to run*; **mou-rir** [mu-ri:r] *to die*; **qué-rir** [ke-ri:r] *to seek*. 2° In a number of

words beginning with **ill-**, **imm-**, **irr-**. 3° In a few other cases. Cases of **bb**, **dd**, **pp**, **tt**, are rare. Some common cases of doubling or lengthening are: **je cour-rai** [ʒə kur-re] *I shall run*; **vous mour-rez** [vu mur-re] *you will die*; **ils quer-ront** [il kər-rɔ̃] *they will seek*; **il-lé-gal** [il-le-gal] *illegal*; **il-li-mi-té** [il-li-mi-te] *illimited*; **il-lu-sion** [il-ly-zjɔ̃]; **il-lus-tre** [il-lystr] *illustrious*; **im-ma-nent** [im-ma-nɑ̃]; **im-men-se** [im-mɑ̃:s]; **im-mo-bi-le** [im-mɔ-bil] *im-movable*; **im-mu-ne** [im-myn]; **ir-ra-tion-nel** [ir-ra-sjɔ̃-nel]; **ir-ré-pa-ra-ble** [ir-re-pa-rabl]; **ir-ri-tant** [ir-ri-tɑ̃] *irritating*; **ir-rup-tion** [ir-ryp-sjɔ̃]; **al-lé-go-ri** [al-le-gɔ̃-ri] *allegory*; **al-lé-guer** [al-le-ge] *to allege*; **am-mo-nium** [am-mɔ-njɔ̃m] *am-monia*; **an-na-les** [an-nal] *records*; **an-na-lis-te** [an-na-list] *recorder*; **hor-ri-ble** [ɔ̃r-ribl]; **in-né** [in-ne] *inborn*; **syl-la-be** [sil-la(ɪ)b] *syllable*.

169 The distinction practically is of no great importance. Outside of a few cases such as the above, it is hardly perceptible, and even in such cases usage varies. Compare the following, which are examples in very common words of the normal usage: **al-ler** [a-le] *to go*; **a-mol-lir** [a-mɔ-li:r] *to soften*; **an-neau** [a-no] *ring*; **an-née** [a-ne] *year*; **ar-riè-re** [a-rjɛ:r] *behind*; **ar-ri-vé** [a-ri-ve] *arrival*; **ar-ro-ser** [a-ro-ze] *to water*; **car-ré** [ka-re] *square*; **ter-ri-ble** [tɛ-ribl].

170 **b (bb)** = [b] as in **bout** [bu] *end*; **ro-be** [rɔ(ɪ)b] *dress*; **ab-bé** [a-be] *abbot*; about as in English *harbor*, *barber*. [b] is regularly represented in French by **b**; but before the voiceless consonants **s** or **t**, **b** becomes unvoiced (cf. 246) and sounds like **p**: **ab-sent** [ap-sɑ̃]; **ab-sin-the** [ap-

sɛ̃rt] *wormwood*; **ab-so-lu-ment** [ap-sɔ̃-ly-mā] *absolutely*; **ab-so-lu-tion** [ap-sɔ̃-ly-sjɔ̃]; **ab-sol-vons** [ap-sɔ̃l-vɔ̃] *let us absolve*; **ab-sou-dre** [ap-sudr] *to absolve*; **abs-te-nir** [aps-tə-niʁ] *to abstain*; **abs-ti-nen-ce** [aps-ti-nā:s]; **ob-ser-ver** [ɔp-sɛr-vɛ] *to observe*; **ob-sta-cle** [ɔp-stakl]; **ob-te-nir** [ɔp-tə-niʁ] *to obtain*; **bb**, as shown by the examples, is simply treated as **b**.

171 b final is usually silent (339): **Co-lomb** [kɔ̃-lɔ̃]; **plomb** [plɔ̃] *lead*, but in some proper nouns, and in a few words of foreign origin, is sounded: **A-chab** [a-kab]; **cab** [kab]; **Ca-leb** [ka-lɛb]; **club** [klyb]; **Ja-cob** [ʒa-kɔb]; **Jo-ab** [ʒo-ab]; **Job** [ʒɔb]; **na-bab** [na-bab] *nabob*; **ra-doub** [ra-dub] *refitting*; **rumb** [rɔ̃:b] *rhomb*.

172 b is silent in the following words: **Doubs** [du]; **Fab-vier** [fa-vjɛ]; **Le-feb-vre** [lə-fɛvr].

EXERCISE XXVII on **b** (**bb**) = [b]. Write, dividing into syllables as ordinarily done in writing and printing, pronouncing aloud the syllables and words as you write them, the following: *abbess*, *baba*, *babel*, *babiche*, *babiller*, *babine*, *balbutier*, *bambou*, *barbare*, *barbier*, *bébé*, *bibelot*, *bière*, *bobine*, *bob*, *bombe*, *brebis*, *bubon*, *gibbosité*, *gobbe*, *rabbin*, *sabbat*.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write these same words, dividing them as in spoken French, pronouncing aloud syllables and words, using the key alphabet.

173 c has two sounds: 1° that of [k]; 2° that of [s]. 1° **c** (**cc**) before **a**, **o**, **u** = [k], unless the **c** is marked with a cedilla. **c**: *car* [kar] *for*; *cor* [kɔ̃r] *horn*; *cu-re* [kyʁ] *rectory*; *é-co-le* [e-kɔ̃l] *school*. **cc**: *ac-cord* [a-kɔ̃r]; *sac-ca-der* [sa-ka-de] *to jolt*; *suc-cu-lent* [sy-ky-lā].

174 Special cases. **c=g** in **se-cond** [sə-gɔ̃] and derivatives. **c=g** in **rei-ne-clau-de** [rən-gloɪd], but also pronounced [rən-kloɪd] *greengage*. In the word **czar** and derivatives **c** has the sound of **g** [gzair]; but these words are now more usually written with **ts** and so pronounced [tsair] or [tzair].

EXERCISE XXVIII illustrating **c (cc)** before **a, o, u**. Write, divide as ordinarily written, and pronounce aloud the following words: *académie, accabler, accaparer, accoter, acolyte, acoustique, acuminé, cacao, calice, cantique, caricature, Caucase, caustique, cuve, racroc, raccrocher, raccommoder, saccade, saccager, saccharin.*

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write, divide as in spoken French, and pronounce aloud these same words, using the key alphabet.

175 2° c, before e, i (y)=[s]: **cé-ci-té** [se-si-te] *blindness*; **ces-sion** [se-sjɔ̃]; **cy-gne** [siɲ] *swan*; **Cyr** [siʁ] (proper name); **re-ce-voir** [rəs-vwaʁ] *to receive*; **so-cial** [sɔ-sjal].

REMARK. **c**, in the combination **sc**, before **e, i (y)**, is silent: **scé-lé-rat** [se-le-ra] *rascal*; **scène** [sɛn] *scene*; **scien-ce** [sjɑ̃s]; **Scy-thes** [sit] *Scythians*.

176 c, written ç, before a, o, u=[s]: **dé-çu** [de-sy] *deceived*; **gar-çon** [gar-sɔ̃] *boy*; **ma-çon** [ma-sɔ̃] also [ma-sɔ̃] *mason*; **perça** [pɛr-sa] *pierced*; **pla-ça** [pla-sa] *placed*. **cc** before **a, o, u=c** with the value of [k] as stated under 173; but **cc** before **e, i=[ks]:** **ac-cent** [ak-sɑ̃]; **ac-ci-dent** [ak-si-dɑ̃]; **suc-ces-seur** [syk-sɛ-sœʁ].

EXERCISE XXIX on **c, before e, i (y)=[s]**. Write, divide as ordinarily written, and pronounce aloud the following words: *accélérer, accepter, accès, accident, aperçu, ceci, cela, cent, certain, ciel, cil, cimetière, cire, commençons, conçu, cymbale, cyprès, douce,*

encens, façade, façon, français, leçon, perçait, percevoir, procès, récent, réciter, récipient, successeur, succion.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write, divide as in spoken French, and pronounce aloud these same words, using the key alphabet.

177 c before a consonant (other than **h**, 182-185) = [k]: **ac-teur** [ak-tœr] *actor*; **ac-tion** [ak-sjõ]; **es-clan-dre** [es-klã-dr] *scandal*; **es-cla-ve** [es-kla:v] *slave*; **pros-cire** [prɔs-kri:r] *to proscribe*.

178 c final is usually pronounced (165, 340) and is then sounded as [k]. This occurs particularly in monosyllabic words and in compounds of which they form the final part: **a-que-duc** [a-kə-dyk] or [ak-dyk] *aqueduct*; **arc** [ark]; **bac** [bak] *ferry-boat*; **bec** [bek] *beak*; **bloc** [blɔk] *block*; **bouc** [buk] *buck*; **choc** [ʃɔk] *shock*; **co-gnac** [kə-ɲak]; **crac** [krak] *crack!*; **duc** [dyk] *duke*; **es-toc** [es-tɔk] *rapier*; **ha-mac** [a-mak] *hammock*; **saint Marc** [sɛ mark] (340, 341).

EXERCISE XXX, illustrating **c**, before consonants, = [k]; and **c** final sounded as [k]. Write, divide when possible as ordinarily written, and pronounce aloud the following words: avec, bivouac, esclaffer, esclavage, esclavon, escrime, facteur, faction, frac, froc, grec, lac, musc, obstacle, Pandectes, parc, Québec, réaction, roc, saint Luc, sanctifier, sanctuaire, sec, stuc, suc, tact, tac, tic, tocsin, tric-trac, truc, vindicte, zinc.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write, divide as in spoken French, and pronounce aloud these same words, using the key alphabet.

179 c is silent when preceded by a nasal vowel (cf. 164): **blanc** [blã] *white*; **flanc** [flã] *flank*; **franc** [frã] *frank*; **jonc** [ʒõ] *rush*; **tronc** [trõ] *trunk*; **vaincs** [vẽ] (I) *conquer*; but **zinc** = [zẽ:k].

180 *c* final, though usually sounded, as shown by the examples under 178, is nevertheless silent in a number of words, of which some common examples are the following: **ac-croc** [a-kro] *hitch*; **broc** [bro] *pitcher*; **ca-out-chouc** [ka-ut-ʃu]; **clerc** [kleʁ] *clerk*; **cric** [kri] *jack-screw*; **croc** [kro] *hook*; **es-croc** [ɛs-kro] *swindler*; **es-to-mac** [ɛs-tə-ma] *stomach*; **lacs** [la] *snares*; **marc** [maʁ] *grounds*; **porc** [pɔʁ] *pig*; **ta-bac** [ta-ba] *tobacco*.

EXERCISE XXXI, illustrating examples of *c* silent in the combination *sc* (175 Remark); and showing examples of silent final *c* (179, 180). Write, divide, when possible, as ordinarily written, and pronounce aloud the following words: *ajonc*, *arc-boutant*, *aspect*, *convains*, *cognac*, *Ducroc*, *jouer aux échecs*, *ferblanc*, *instinct*, *Leclerc*, *racroc*, *sceau*, *sceller*, *scélératesse*, *scénario*, *scénique*, *scepticisme*, *sceptique*, *sceptre*, *scie*, *scientifique*, *scier*, *sciemment*, *scintillant*, *scion*, *sciure*, *succinct*, *il vaine*.

181 The word **donc**, denoting a conclusion and generally when bearing emphasis, is pronounced [dɔ̃:k]; otherwise, without the *k* sound: [dɔ̃]. The following words are pronounced with or without a final *k* sound: **ar-se-nic** [ars-ni(k)] *arsenic*; **cir-con-spect** [sir-kɔ̃-spɛ(k)] *circumspect*; **é-chec** [e-ʃɛ(k)] *check*; **re-spect** [ʁɛ-spɛ(k)]; **sus-pect** [sys-pɛ(k)].

182 **ch**=[ʃ], as in English *machine*, is the usual value of this combination: **ca-che** [kaʃ] *hiding-place*; **cham-bre** [ʃɑ̃:br] *chamber*; **chat** [ʃa] *cat*; **Chi-ne** [ʃi(ɪ)n] *China*; **cho-se** [ʃo:z] *thing*; **fâ-cheux** [fa-ʃø] *sorry*; **lâ-che** [la:ʃ] *coward*; **pro-chain** [pʁɔ-ʃɛ̃] *neighbor*.

183 **ch**=[ʃ] in words beginning with **ar-chi-** [ar-ʃi] *arch* (except **ar-chi-é-pis-co-pal** [ar-ki-e-pis-kɔ̃-pal] and **ar-**

chi-é-pis-co-pat [ar-ki-e-pis-kə-pa] *archiepiscopate*): **ar-chi-diacre** [ar-ʃi-djakr] *archdeacon*; **ar-chi-duc** [ar-ʃi-dyk] *archduke*; **ar-chi-fou** [ar-ʃi-fu] *archfool*; **ar-chi-pel** [ar-ʃi-pel] *archipelago*; **ar-chi-prê-tre** [ar-ʃi-preitr] *archpriest*; **ar-chi-tec-te** [ar-ʃi-tɛkt] *architect*.

184 **ch**=[ʃ] in some words of learned origin that have become quite common, among them: **ar-che-vê-ché** [ar-ʃə-vɛ-ʃe] *archbishopric*; **ar-che-vê-que** [ar-ʃə-vɛ:k] *archbishop*; **ché-ru-bin** [ʃe-ry-bɛ̃] *cherub*; **chi-mie** [ʃi-mi] *chemistry*; **chi-rur-gien** [ʃi-ryr-ʒjɛ̃] *surgeon*; **pa-tri-ar-che** [pa-tri-arʃ] *patriarch*.

EXERCISE XXXII on **ch**=[ʃ]. Write, divide as ordinarily written and pronounce aloud the following words: Achille, archiduché, archiduchesse, archifolle, architecture, architrave, archives, archiviste, champ, chant, chasse, chevalier, chien, Chili, chimère, chirurgie, choquer, chuchoter, déchu, fétichisme, Michel, monarchie, monarchique, pêcheur, psyché, Rachel, rachitique, revanche, tachygraphe, vache.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write, divide as in spoken French, and pronounce aloud the same words, using the key alphabet.

185 **ch**=[k] in many words of foreign origin, especially Greek. This is regularly the case when **ch** precedes a consonant and when final: **chré-tien** [kre-tjɛ̃] *Christian*; **Christ** [krist]; **chro-no-lo-gie** [krə-nɔ-lɔ-ʒi] *chronology*; **chry-san-thè-me** [kri-zā-tɛ:m] *chrysanthemum*; **É-noch** [e-nɔk]; **Mo-loch** [mo-lɔk]; **tech-no-lo-gie** [tɛk-nɔ-lɔ-ʒi] *technology*. In **al-ma-nach**, **ch** is silent [al-ma-na].

186 **ch**=[k], often before a vowel (occurring in words of foreign origin): **A-chab** [a-kab]; **An-tio-chus** [ā-tjɔ-ky:s];

cha-os [ka-o]; **chœur** [kœr] *choir*; **é-cho** [e-ko]; **or-ches-tre** [ɔr-kɛstr] *orchestra*.

REMARK. **sch** is rare, occurring in learned words, and then generally pronounced **sh** [ʃ]: **schis-me** [ʃism] *schism*; **schis-te** [ʃist] *slate*; but in a few others **sch**=**sk**: **scho-lai-re** [skɔ-lɛr] *academic*; **scho-las-ti-que** [skɔ-las-tik] *school-man*; **scho-lie** [skɔ-li] *scholium* (both words now usually spelt without the *h*).

EXERCISE XXXIII, illustrating examples of **ch**=[k] in words of foreign origin, and occurring both before consonants and vowels, and also when final. Write, divide as ordinarily written, and pronounce aloud the following words: *anachorète, archaïque, archéologue, archonte, Bacchus, Baruch, Chaldée, Cham, Chanaan, chaotique, Charybde, Chéops, chiologie, chiromancie, choléra, chronique, fuchsia, lichen, loch, Machiavel, Metternich, Michel-Ange, Munich, orchide, orchestral, orchestration, patriarchal, Saint-Roch, technologie, Zacharie, Zurich*.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write, divide as in spoken French, and pronounce aloud these same words, using the key alphabet.

187 d (dd)=[d], about as in English *needy*, is regularly represented in French by **d**: **da-me** [dam] *lady*; **dé-dier** [de-dje] *to dedicate*; **con-dui-re** [kɔ-duir] *to conduct*; **fi-dè-le** [fi-del] *faithful*; **per-dre** [perdr] *to lose*.

188 dd. Although **dd**, like double consonants in general (167), is treated like a simple consonant, nevertheless in a few cases, as in the following words, some authorities indicate the pronunciation of a rather more prolonged sound than for a simple **d** by writing **dd**: **ad-di-tion** [ad-di-sjɔ̃]; **ad-den-da** [ad-dē-da]; **ad-duc-teur** [ad-dyk-tœr] *adductor*; **ad-duc-tion** [ad-dyk-sjɔ̃]; **red-di-tion** [red-di-sjɔ̃] *restitution*; **quid-di-té** [kid-di-te] *quiddity*.

189 *d* final, or in a final group, is regularly silent: **bord** [bɔ̃r] *border*; **chaud** [ʃo] *warm*; **É-douard** [e-dwa:r]; **froid** [frwa] *cold*; **grand** [grã] *great*; **Saint-Cloud** [sɛ̃ klu].

190 *d* final (363) is sounded in **sud** [syd] *south*, and in some proper nouns and foreign words: **Al-fred** [al-fred]; **le Cid** [lə sid]; **Da-vid** [da-vid]; **é-phod** [e-fɔd]; **Lé-o-pold** [le-o-pɔld].

EXERCISE XXXIV, illustrating examples of silent *d* when occurring at the end of a word, or in a final consonantal group. Such terminations are frequently: *nd, nds, rd, rds, aid, and, aud, auld, end, ends, ond, onds*. Write, divide as ordinarily written and pronounce aloud the following words: *allemand, Archambauld, Arnaud, j'assieds, Bayard, Berthauld, je confonds, elle coud, couvre-pieds, Edmond, Éginhard, épinard, Gounod, Grœnland, La Rochefoucauld, Madrid, milord, je mords, nord, on perd, Oxford, Pharamond, poids, Ponsard, Renaud, je répands, Reynauld, Richard, rond, sourd, tard, tu tords, Vaud, vieillard*.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write, divide as in spoken French, and pronounce aloud these same words, using the key alphabet.

EXERCISE XXXV, illustrating examples of *d* sounded in the body of a word, or when final. Write, divide as ordinarily written, and pronounce aloud the following words: *Adda, ad hoc, adjoint, ad rem, Arnold, Bagdad, Carlsbad, Christiansfeld, Christiansand, Nemrod Conrad, Edda, Ethelred, Fould, Friedland, Galaad, George Sand, Harold, Jenny Lind, Joad, Port-Saïd, Rothschild, Sandwich, le Sund, Talmud*.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write these same words, dividing them, whenever possible, into syllables as ordinarily pronounced in spoken French, pronouncing aloud the syllables and words as you write them, using the key alphabet.

191 *f* (**ff, ph**)=[f], about as in English *fee*. [f] is represented in French by **f, ff** and **ph**. **f**: **bref** [bref] *brief*;

dé-fai-re [de-fɛ:r] *to undo*; **fa-ci-le** [fa-sil] *easy*; **fi ls** [fis] *son*; **neuf** [nœf] *new*. **ph**: **nym-phe** [nɛ:f] *nymph*; **pha-re** [fa:r] *lighthouse*; **phi-lo-so-phe** [fi-lɔ-zɔf] *philosopher*. **ff** has the value of **f**, although, as indicated by some authorities, in a few words beginning with **eff**, it may be somewhat longer than **f**: **ef-flo-res-cent** [ef-flɔ-rɛ-sɑ̃]; **ef-fluent** [ef-flyɑ̃]; **ef-flu-ve** [ef-fly:v] *effluvium*.

192 f final is regularly sounded (165): **bœuf** [bœf] *ox*; **brief** [bri:f]; **ca-nif** [ka-nif] *penknife*; **chef** [ʃɛf] *chief*; **juif** [ʒɥif] *Jew*; **neuf** [nœf] *new*; **œuf** [œf] *egg*; **sauf** [sof] *except*; **soif** [swaf] *thirst*.

193 f final is silent in **cerf** [sɛ:r] *stag*; **clef** (clé) [kle] *key*; **nerf** [nɛ:r] *nerve*; **f** preceding **s** of the plural is silent in **bœufs** [bø] *oxen*; **cerfs** [sɛ:r] *stags*; **clefs** [kle] *keys*; **nerfs** [nɛ:r] *nerves*; **œufs** [ø] *eggs*. **f** is silent in some proper nouns and in a few common words and expressions: **Neuf-bourg** [nœ-bu:r]; **Neuf-Bri-sach** [nœ bri-zak]; **Neuf-châ-teau** [nœ ʃa-to]; **Neuf-châ-tel** [nœ ʃa-tel]; **le bœuf gras** [lə bœ gra] *fatted ox, carnival*; **du bœuf sa-lé** [dy bœ sa-le] *salted beef*; **cerf-vo-lant** [sɛr vɔ-lɑ̃] *kite*; **chef-d'œuvre** [ʃɛ dø:vʁ] *masterpiece*; **nerf de bœuf** [nɛ:r də bœf] *cowhide*; **un œuf dur** [œ̃ nœ dy:r] *a hard-boiled egg*; **un œuf frais** [œ̃ nœ fre] *a fresh egg*.

194 Neuf, the number *nine*, is pronounced [nœf] when the word occurs as final: **il y en a neuf** [il j ɑ̃ a nœf] *there are nine*; **tren-te-neuf** [trɑ̃t nœf] *thirty-nine*; and also when giving the date of the month: **le neuf dé-cem-bre** [lə nœf de-sɑ̃br] *the ninth of December*. It is pronounced

[nœ] before a consonant or aspirate **h**: **neuf li-vres** [nœ li:vʀ] *nine books*; **neuf ho-mards** [nœ ɔ-ma:ʀ] *nine lobsters*. It is pronounced [nœrv] before a vowel or silent **h**: **neuf en-fants** [nœ-vă-fũ] *nine children*; **neuf hommes** [nœ-vôm] *nine men*.

EXERCISE XXXVI, illustrating examples of pronounced **f** (**ph**, **ff**)=[f], in the body of a word or final. Write, divide, whenever possible, as ordinarily written, and pronounce aloud the following words: *affaire*, *Alphonse*, *biffer*, *bœuf à la mode*, *chef-lieu*, *difficile*, *fiéffé*, *grief*, *if*, *motif*, *naif*, *nef*, *le neuf août*, *le neuf février*, *le neuf de pique*, *page soixante-neuf*, *Pont-Neuf*, *souliers neufs*, *en voilà neuf*, *œuf à la coque*, *un œuf gâté*, *Phèdre*, *récif*, *des bas reliefs*, *rosbif*, *serf*, *soif ardente*, *suif à vendre*, *tarif*, *turf*, *veuf*, *vif-argent*.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write these same words, dividing them, whenever possible, into syllables as ordinarily pronounced in spoken French, pronouncing aloud the syllables and words as you write them, using the key alphabet.

EXERCISE XXXVII, illustrating examples of silent **f**, either in the body of a word or final. Pronounce aloud the following expressions: *de beaux bœufs*, *un cerf dix-cors*, *regardez les cerfs-volants*, *crise de nerfs*, *les nerfs de la guerre*, *neuf cents francs*, *neuf hameaux*, *cent neuf hiboux*, *neuf mille*, *neuf personnes*, *œufs d'autruche*.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write these same expressions, pronouncing the words aloud as you write them, using the key alphabet.

195 g (**gg**, **gu**)=[g], about as in English *rugged*. The sound [g] is represented in French by **g** before **a**, **o**, **u**, or a consonant (except **n** in cases where **gn**=[ɲ], see 207). **g**: **an-gle** [ă-gl]; **gar-çon** [gar-sõ] *boy*; **gâ-té** [ga-te] *spoiled*; **gloi-re** [glwa:ʀ] *glory*; **goût** [gu] *taste*; **grand** [gră] *tall*. **gg** (rarely occurs): **ag-glo-mé-rer** [a-glô-me-re] *to agglomerate*; **ag-glu-ti-ner** [a-gly-ti-ne] *to agglutinate*;

ag-gra-ver [a-gra-ve] *to aggravate*. **gu** (before e, i, y): **an-guil-le** [ā-gi:j] *eel*; **bé-guin** [be-gẽ] *child's cap*; **bri-guer** [bri-ge] *to scheme*; **gué** [ge] *ford*; **gui-de** [gi(ɪ)d]; **Gui-se** [gi:z]; **Gui-zot** [gi-zo]; Guizot and his family pronounced the name [gwi-zo]; **Gu-yot** [gi-jo].

196 gu=[g]. The only use of the **u** in the examples last cited is to show that the **g** has the sound in English *go*; without the insertion of the **u**, the **g** would here have, before e, i, y, the sound heard in English *azure*, *pleasure* (202).

197 guer=[ge]. In a number of verbs in **-guer**, the **u** remains throughout the entire conjugation, even before **a** and **o**, where, of no use whatever, it is simply orthographic. The following verb-forms of some of the commonest of such verbs, in which the **u** before **a** and **o** is retained, show where the retention occurs: **nous bri-guons** [nu bri-gõ] *we scheme*; **je con-ju-guais** [ʒə kō-ʒy-ge] *I was conjugating*; **je dis-tin-guai** [ʒə dis-tẽ-ge] *I distinguished*; **vous di-va-guâ-tes** [vu di-va-gat] *you ramble*; **il ex-tra-va-guait** [il eks-tra-va-ge] *he was talking wildly*; **tu fa-ti-guas** [ty fa-ti-ga] *you fatigued*; **il ha-ran-gua** [il a-rã-ga] *he harangued*; **nous li-guâ-mes** [nu li-gam] *we bound*; **vous na-vi-guâ-tes** [vu na-vi-gat] *you navigated*; **pro-mul-guant** [pro-myl-gā] *promulgating*; **que tu sub-ju-guas-ses** [kə ty syb-ʒy-gas] *that you might subjugate*; **qu'il vo-guât** [kil vɔ-ga] *that he might row*. The verb **ar-gu-er** [ar-gu-e] *to argue*, forms an exception to the above, the **u** being pronounced throughout all the tenses: **j'ar-guë** [ʒ ar-gy] *I argue*. The dieresis over the **e** shows that the **e** and **u**

are not to be pronounced together as in *drogue* [drɔg] *drug*, but separated from each other in order to give the *u* its entire sound: *tu ar-guēs* [ty ar-gy] *thou arguest*.

198 *gu*, before *i*, in a few words=[gɥi], that is, a diphthong, not unlike the sound heard in English *sweet*: *ai-guil-le* [e-gɥi(ɪ)] *needle*; *ai-guil-lon* [e-gɥi-jɔ̃] *goad*; *ai-gui-ser* [e-gɥi-ze] *to sharpen*; *am-bi-guĩ-té* [ã-bi-gɥi-te] *ambiguity*; *con-san-gui-ni-té* [kɔ̃-sã-gɥi-ni-te] also [kɔ̃-sã-gi-ni-te] *consanguinity*; *con-ti-guĩ-té* [kɔ̃-ti-gɥi-te] *proximity*; *ex-i-guĩ-té* [eg-zi-gɥi-te] *scantiness*; *lin-guis-te* [lɛ-gɥist] *linguist*. Although *ambiguïté*, *contiguïté* and *exiguïté* are spelled with a dieresis, the pronunciation, nevertheless, is as indicated, that is, [ɥi] a diphthong and not [yi], two separate vowel sounds.

199 *gu*=[gw] only before *a* [gwa], and even then, with few exceptions, only in Spanish, Portuguese and Italian words: *al-gua-zil* [al-gwa-zil] *police agent*; *Gua-da-la-xa-ra* [gwa-da-la-ksa-ra]; *Gua-dal-qui-vir* [gwa-dal-ki-viɾ]; *Gua-da-lu-pe* [gwa-da-lyp]; *Guam* [gwam]; *Guar-da* [gwar-da], *La Guarda*, city of Portugal; *Gua-ri-ni* [gwa-ri-ni]; *Gua-te-ma-la* [gwa-tə-ma-la]; *Gua-ya-kil* [gwa-ja-kil]; *lin-gual* [lɛ-gwal].

200 *gn*=[gn]; that is, *g* and *n* are sounded separately in some words, mostly of Greek and Latin origin, instead of forming the usual combination [ɲ] (207); some of the more common of such words are: *cog-ni-tion* [kɔg-ni-sjɔ̃]; *diag-nos-ti-que* [djag-nɔs-tik] *diagnosis*; *gno-me* [gnɔ:m]; *gnos-ti-ques* [gnɔs-tik] *gnostics*; *gnou* [gnu] *horned horse*;

in-ex-pug-na-ble [i-nɛks-pyg-na-bl] *impregnable*; **mag-ni-fi-cat** [mag-ni-fi-kat]; **mag-no-lier** [mag-no-lje] and [ma-nɔ-lje]; **Prog-né** [prɔg-nɛ]; **phy-siog-no-mo-nie** [fi-zjɔg-nɔ-mɔ-ni] *physiognomy*; **ré-cog-ni-tion** [re-kɔg-ni-sjɔ̃]; **stag-nant** [stag-nɑ̃]; **stag-na-tion** [stag-na-sjɔ̃].

EXERCISE XXXVIII, illustrating examples of *g* before *a*, *o*, *u*, or a consonant = [g]. Write the following words, dividing them, whenever possible, into syllables as usual in writing and printing, pronouncing aloud the syllables and words as you write them: agglomération, agglutinative, aggravation, aigu, anguille, digue, distinguons, drogue, églogue, En-ghien, énigme, flegme, gai, gan-grène, gant, gargotte, gargouille, gogo, gomme, gonfler, Gonzague, Gringoire, guenille, guêpe, guérir, guerre, guet, guide, guitare, guttural, Guy, naguère, narguant, sanglier, vigoureux, vogueons.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write these same words, dividing them, whenever possible, into syllables as pronounced in ordinary spoken French, pronouncing aloud the syllables and words as you write them, using the key alphabet.

201 *g* before *e*, *i*, *y* = [ʒ], about as in English *azure*; the sound regularly denoted by French *j*, as in **jau-ne** [ʒɔn] *yellow*; **jeu** [ʒø] *game*; **jo-li** [ʒɔ-li] *pretty* (217). Common examples of *g* before *e*, *i*, *y* are: **a-gir** [a-ʒi:r] *to act*; **bou-gie** [bu-ʒi] *taper*; **gens** [ɛ̃] *people*; **gî-te** [ʒit] *lair*; **gym-nas-te** [ʒim-nast] *gymnast*; **o-ra-geux** [ɔ-ra-ʒø] *stormy*.

202 *ge* before *a*, *o*, *u*. Just as silent *u* is inserted after *g*, before *e* and *i* to produce the "hard" *g* sound (196), so silent *e* is inserted before *a*, *o*, *u* to produce the "soft" *g* sound: **ga-geu-re** [ga-ʒy:r] *wager*; **geô-le** [ʒo:l] *jail*; **geô-lier** [ʒo-lje] *jailer*; **Geor-ges** [ʒɔrʒ]; **na-gea** [na-ʒa] *swam*; **plon-geons** [plɔ̃-ʒɔ̃] *let us plunge*. In such cases *g* never has the sound of English *g* in *George*.

203 *gg* before *e* = [gʒ]; that is, the first *g* has the "hard" sound and the second the "soft": *sug-gé-rer* [syg-ʒe-re] *to suggest*; *sug-ges-tion* [syg-ʒes-tjɔ̃].

204 *g* in the body of the following words is silent: *Brog-lie* [brɔ̃-jə]; *Clug-ny* [kly-ni]; *im-brog-lio* [ɛ̃-brɔ̃-ljo] *confusion*; *Reg-nard* [rə-nair]; *Reg-naud* [rə-no]; *sang-sue* [sɑ̃-sy] *leech*; *sig-net* [si-ne] and [si-ne] *book-mark*.

205 *g*, final (365) or in a final group, is usually silent in French words and in proper names ending in *bourg* and *berg*: *bourg* [buʁ] (authority can be found for [burɪk] in the singular and [bu:r] in the plural) *borough* (365); *Cher-bourg* [ʃer-buʁ]; *doigt* [dwa] *finger*; *É-dim-bourg* [e-dɛ̃-buʁ]; *Ham-bourg* [ɑ̃-buʁ]; *legs* [lɛ] *legacy*; *Saint-Pé-ters-bourg* [sɛ̃ pe-terz-buʁ]; *vingt* [vɛ̃] *twenty*; *Wurtem-berg* [vyʁ-tɑ̃-beʁ].

206 *g* final is sounded in most foreign words: *grog* [grɔ̃g]; *joug* [ju(i)g] *yoke* (365); *las-ting* [las-tɛ̃:g] *lasting*, *Denmark satin*; *Lie-big* [li-big]; *pou-ding* [pu-dɛ̃:g] *pudding*; *Schles-wig* [ʃlez-vig]; *Za-dig* [za-dig]; *zig-zag* [zig-zag].

EXERCISE XXXIX, illustrating examples of *g* before *e*, *i*, *y* = [ʒ]. Write the following words, dividing them, whenever possible, into syllables as usual in writing and printing, pronouncing aloud the syllables and words as you write them: *agenda*, *arrangeons*, *changement*, *effigie*, *gageons*, *gageure*, *geindre*, *gèle*, *gémir*, *gentiment*, *Georges*, *gercé*, *germaine*, *Gertrude*, *gestes*, *gibecière*, *gibier*, *gigantesque*, *Gigogne*, *gigot*, *gilet*, *gingembre*, *girouette*, *gîte*, *gymnase*, *gymnastique*, *mangeons*, *négligeons*, *neige*, *orage*, *partageons*, *pigeon*, *rouge*, *voyageur*.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write these same words, dividing them, whenever possible, into syllables as pronounced in ordinary spoken French, pronouncing aloud the syllables and words as you write them, using the key alphabet.

207 **gn**=[*n*], as in **pei-gne** [*pɛɲ*] *comb*; **rè-gne** [*rɛɲ*] *reign*, resembling the sound heard in English *mignonette*, *onion*, *union*, but pronounced as a single sound, and not as two successive sounds. The sound [*n*], known as *liquid n* or **n mouillé** is represented by **gn**. The cases given under 200, in which **gn**=**g**+**n**, that is, two separate consonants, are mostly rather rare learned or foreign words. The usual sound value of **gn** is [*n*], a single sound, although closely related to **ni**, the successive sounds heard in the English words above cited (*onion*, *union*), as well as to **ni** in French **pa-nier** [*pa-nje*] *basket*. Examples of **gn**=[*n*] are: **ba-gne** [*baɲ*] *convict prison*; **cham-pa-gne** [*ʃɑ̃-paɲ*]; **cam-pa-gne** [*kɑ̃-paɲ*] *country*; **cy-gne** [*siɲ*] *swan*; **li-gne** [*liɲ*] *line*; **sei-gneur** [*sɛ-ɲœʁ*] *lord*.

EXERCISE XL, illustrating **gn**=[*n*], the words to be written, divided and pronounced aloud as usual: *agneau*, *Allemagne*, *baaignoire*, *Charlemagne*, *cogné*, *compagnon*, *dédaigneux*, *digne*, *éloigner*, *enseigner*, *épargner*, *gagner*, *Gascogne*, *grognon*, *hargneux*, *ignoble*, *ignorant*, *lorgnon*, *magnanime*, *magnifique*, *magnésie*, *magnétisme*, *montagnard*, *montagneux*, *poignet*, *régnait*, *Regnard*, *refrogné*, *rognon*, *signal*, *vergogne*.

• **SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE.** Write, as usual, the above words, using the key alphabet.

208 **h** is silent in French. It is called *mute* or *aspirate*. The mute or silent **h** has no effect whatever upon the pronunciation. It is purely conventional, often recalling Latin etymology, and treated as though non-existent:

l'ha-bit [l a-bi] *the coat*; **les ha-bits** [le za-bi] *the coats*; **aux ha-bits** [o za-bi] *to the coats*; **des ha-bits** [de za-bi] *of the coats*; **l'heu-re** [l œr] *the hour*; **les heu-res** [le zœr] *the hours*; **aux heu-res** [o zœr] *to the hours*; **des heu-res** [de zœr] *of the hours*; **l'hom-me** [l ɔm] *the man*; **les hom-mes** [le zɔm] *the men*; **aux hom-mes** [o zɔm] *to the men*; **des hom-mes** [de zɔm] *of the men*. In these cases, as shown by the figured pronunciation, the words are pronounced as though written *l'abit*, *les abits*, *aux abits*, *des abits*; *l'eure*, *les eures*, *aux eures*, *des eures*; *l'om*, *les ommes*, *aux ommes*, *des ommes*.

209 *h* *mute* may also occur in the middle or at the end of words. Here, again, it is as though it were not there: **al-lah** [al-la] *the God*; **al-ma-nach** [al-ma-na] *almanac*; **a-rith-mé-tique** [a-rit-me-tik] *arithmetic*; **ca-hier** [ka-je] *copy-book*; **ca-thé-dra-le** [ka-te-dral] *cathedral*; **dah-lia** [da-lja]; **in-ha-bi-le** [i-na-bil] *incapable*; **mal-heur** [ma-lœr] *misfortune*; **thé** [te] *tea*. The English *th* sound does not exist in French; **th** = [t].

210 *h* *aspirate* is no longer aspirate. It was once so pronounced in certain words and the name *aspirate* is retained. Unlike mute *h*, aspirate *h* affects the pronunciation of a word by preventing elision with a preceding vowel and linking with a preceding consonant, such as regularly occurs in the examples given under 208. Thus neither elision nor linking occur in the following: **le ha-ri-cot** [lə a-ri-ko] *the bean*; **les ha-ri-cots** [le a-ri-ko] *the beans*; **aux ha-ri-cots** [o a-ri-ko] *to the beans*; **des ha-ri-cots** [de a-ri-ko] *of the beans*; **le hé-ros** [lə e-ro]; **aux hé-ros** [o e-ro] *to the heroes*; **des hé-ros** [de e-ro] *of the heroes*.

If the **h** were not aspirate in these cases, the words would be pronounced [la-ri-ko], [le-za-ri-ko], [o-za-ri-ko], [dɛ-za-ri-ko]; [l e-ro], [l ɛ-ze-ro], [o-ze-ro], [dɛ-ze-ro], particularly distasteful to the French ear.

211 Whether the **h** be a mute **h** or an aspirate **h**, it may be regarded in either case as absolutely silent. There are some four hundred words that have the aspirate **h**, a large part of them of German origin. They are usually indicated in vocabularies and dictionaries by a star (***h**) or an apostrophe ('**h**). Observation and practice alone will enable them to be recognized. Some of the more common of these words are:

ha-che [aʃ], *ax*
 ha-chis [a-ʃi], *hash*
 ha-gard [a-ga:ɾ] *haggard*
 haïe [ɛ], *hedge*
 hail-lons [a-jɔ̃] *rags*
 hai-ne [ɛn] *hatred*
 ha-ïr [a-i:ɾ] *to hate*
 ha-ler [a-le] *to haul*
 hâ-ler [a-le] *to tan*
 ha-le-ter [al-te] *to pant*
 halle [al] *market-place*
 hal-lier [al-je] *thicket*
 hal-te [alt] *halt*
 ha-mac [a-mak] *hammock*
 Ham-bourg [ã-bu:ɾ] *Hamburg*
 ha-meau [a-mo] *hamlet*
 han-che [ãʃ] *haunch*
 han-gar [ã-ga:ɾ] *shed*
 han-ne-ton [an-tɔ̃] *June-bug*
 han-ter [ã-te] *to haunt*
 ha-ran-gue [a-rã-g]

ha-ras-ser [a-ra-se] *to harass*
 har-des [ard] *apparel*
 har-di [ar-di] *hardy*
 ha-reng [a-rã] *herring*
 har-gneux [ar-nø] *cross*
 ha-ri-cot [a-ri-ko] *bean*
 har-nais [ar-nɛ] *harness*
 har-pe [arp] *harp*
 har-pon [arpɔ̃] *harpoon*
 hart [a:ɾ] *withé*
 ha-sard [a-zair] *hazard*
 hâ-te [at] *haste*
 hau-bert [o-bɛ:ɾ] *hauberk*
 haus-ser [o-se] *to raise*
 haut [o] *high*
 hâ-ve [a:v] *wan*
 Ha-va-ne [a-van] *Havana*
 Ha-vre [a:vɾ, a:vr] *Havre*
 ha-vre-sac [avɾəsak, avrəsak]
 knapsack
 la Haye [la ɛ] *the Hague*

hen-nir [a-nir] <i>to neigh</i>	hors d'œu-vre [ɔr dœvr] <i>side-dish</i>
Hen-ri [ɑ-ri] <i>Henry</i>	hors li-gne [ɔr lij] <i>extraordinary</i>
hé-raut [e-ro] <i>herald</i>	hou-blon [u-blɔ̃] <i>hop</i>
hé-ron [e-rɔ̃] <i>heron</i>	hou-il-le [u:j] <i>pit-coal</i>
hé-ros [e-ro] <i>hero</i>	hour-ra [u-ra] <i>hurrah</i>
hê-tre [ɛ:tr] <i>beech-tree</i>	hous-se [us] <i>covering</i>
heur-ter [œr-te] <i>to bump</i>	houx [u] <i>holly</i>
hi-bou [i-bu] <i>owl</i>	hu-che [yʃ] <i>bin</i>
hi-deux [i-dø] <i>hideous</i>	Hu-go [y-go]
hié-rar-chie [je-rar-ʃi] <i>hierarchy</i>	hu-gue-not [yg-no]
his-ser [i-se] <i>to hoist</i>	huit [ɥit] <i>eight</i>
Hol-lan-de [ɔ-lɑ̃:d] <i>Holland</i>	hup-pe [yp] <i>tuft</i>
ho-mard [ɔ-ma:ɾ] <i>lobster</i>	hur-ler [yr-le] <i>to howl</i>
Hon-grie [ɔ̃-gri] <i>Hungary</i>	hus-sard [y-sa:ɾ] <i>hussar</i>
hon-te [ɔ̃:t] <i>shame</i>	hut-te [yt] <i>hut</i>
ho-quet [ɔ-kɛ] <i>hiccough</i>	hya-cin-the [ja-sɛ̃:t] <i>hyacinth</i>
hors [ɔ:r] <i>outside</i>	

EXERCISE XLI. Pronounce aloud the words in the above list, comparing carefully as you do so the written forms with those of the key notation.

212 Special cases. The **h** of **Henri** [ɑ-ri] *Henry* is mute in familiar expressions: **le chapeau d'Henri**; **le cheval d'Henri**; but in more elevated language usually not: «**jusqu'à la mort de Henri IV**» (Michelet), *until the death of Henry IV*.

213 h in **huit** [ɥit] *eight*, **hui-tai-ne** [ɥi-tɛn] *about eight*, **hui-tiè-me** [ɥi-tjem] *eighth* (317), **hui-tiè-me-ment** [ɥi-tjem-mã] *eighthly*, is aspirate when these words are not preceded by **dix** [dis] *ten*, **vingt** [vɛ̃] *twenty*, **soi-xan-te-dix** [swa-sɑ̃:t dis] *seventy*, and **qua-tre-vingt-dix** [ka-trɛ vɛ̃ dis] *eighty*: **le huit mars** [lə ɥit mars] *the eighth of March*.

214 *h* is aspirate in *hé-ros* (le *hé-ros* [lə e-ro] *the hero*) but silent in its derivatives: *hé-ro-i-ne*, *hé-ro-i-co-mique*, *hé-ro-i-que*, *hé-ro-i-que-ment*, *hé-ro-ïsme*: l'*hé-ro-i-ne* [l e-rɔ-in], etc. It is supposed that le *hé-raut* *the herald*, by analogy, caused the aspirate *h* in le *hé-ros*.

215 A few words beginning with a vowel are treated, with regard to elision and linking, as though they began with an aspirate *h*: le *on-ze* [lə ɔ̃:z] *the eleventh*; le *on-zième* [lə ɔ̃-zjem] *the eleventh*; la *oua-te* [la wat] *wadding*; le *oui* [lə wi] *the yes* (370, 390).

216 *h*=[h]. It is possible, at times, to discern a slight aspiration when certain words are forcibly pronounced: *a-ha* [ɑ-ha] *aha!*; la *ha-che* [la haʃ] *the ax*; *o-hé* [o-he] *hallo*; also in hiatus an aspirate, much weaker than the English *h*, can sometimes be heard: le *flé-au* [lə fle-ho] *the scourge*; le *pré-au* [lə pre-ho] *the yard*. In cases where it may not be possible to distinguish any aspiration, there is often a slight pause before an *h* aspirate: la *haie* [la ɛ] *the hedge*; les *har-des* [lɛ ard] *apparel*; la *har-pe* [la arp] *the harp*; le *hé-ros* [lə e-ro]; la *hon-te* [la ɔ̃t] *the shame*.

217 *j*=[ʒ], about as in English *azure*, *measure*, yet slightly more resonant. *j*, wherever it occurs, is pronounced [ʒ]: *ja-mais* [ʒa-mɛ] *never*; *Jean* [ʒɑ̃] *John*; *jet* [ʒɛ] *jet* (of water); *jeu-ne* [ʒœn] *young*; *jou-jou* [ʒu-ʒu] *plaything*; *jus-te* [ʒyst] *just*; *ré-jouir* [re-ʒwi:r] *to rejoice*. In such cases *j* never has the sound heard in English *John*. *j* never occurs as final. As shown under 201, this same sound [ʒ] is represented by *g* before *e*, *i*, *y*.

EXERCISE XLII, illustrating $j = [ʒ]$. Write, divide as in writing, pronouncing aloud as you write, the following words: à jeun, Anjou, Jacques, j'ai, jais, jardin, jars, jatte, Jésus, joindre, joint, jone, jonquille, Joseph, Joséphine, jouer, journée, joute, joyeux, Juif, juin, Jules, jumelles, Julien, jute, rejoindre.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write, divide as in speaking, pronouncing aloud as you write, these same words, using the key alphabet.

218 $k = [k]$, about as in English *rocket*, *kick*, occurs only in foreign words: **bif-teck** [bif-tɛk] *beef steak*; **co-ke** [kɔk]; **joc-key** [ʒɔ-kɛ]; **ké-pi** [ke-pi] *undress military cap*; **ki-lo** [ki-lo] *kilogram*; **ki-lo-gram-me** [ki-lɔ-gram]; **ki-lo-mè-tre** [ki-lɔ-mɛtr] *kilometer*; **kios-que** [kjosk] *small newsstand*; **Nec-ker** [nɛ-kɛr]; **sha-ko** [ʃa-ko] *infantry cap*.

219 $[k]$ is also represented by **c** before **a**, **o**, **u**, or a consonant, except **h** (173); by a final **c** (177); by **ch** in many learned words (185); by **c** in the first element of the combination **cc** before **e**, **i**, **y** (176); by **q** in cases like **cinq**, **coq** (252); by **qu**, the **u** being silent, in cases like **quand**, **que**, **qui** (254).

220 **l** (**ll**) = $[l]$ about as in English *jolly*, *lean*, avoiding a hollow vocalic sound sometimes heard in such words as English *bell*, *tell*. Pronounce French **l** clearly and distinctly with the tongue well forward. $[l]$ is represented by **l** and **ll**: **col-ler** [kɔ-le] *to glue*; **in-tel-li-gent** [ɛ-tɛ-li-ʒɑ̃]; **la** [la] *the*; **li-vre** [li-vr] *book*; **lu-ne** [lyn] *moon*; **pul-lu-ler** [py-ly-le] *to swarm*.

221 **l** final is usually pronounced (165, 344): **bel** [bel] *fine*; **cal-cul** [kal-kyl] *calculation*; **che-val** [ʃə-val] *horse*;

con-sul [kɔ̃-syl]; **fol** [fɔl] *foolish*; **No-ël** [nɔ-ɛl] *Christmas*;
nou-vel [nu-vɛl] *new*; **Ra-oul** [ra-ul] *Ralph*; **sel** [sɛl] *salt*;
seul [sœl] *alone*; **tel** [tɛl] *such*.

222 **-le** final after a consonant. Special care should be taken not to pronounce French final **-le** after a consonant as a distinct syllable as in the cognate English words ending in **-le**. The French final **-le** does not form a separate syllable by itself as in English, but the **l** goes with the preceding consonant, receiving only a light whispered pronunciation, not infrequently disappearing in colloquial French: **ai-gle** [ɛ(:)gl] *eagle*; **bou-cle** [bukl] *buckle*; **peu-ple** [pœpl] *people*; **ta-ble** [tabl].

223 **l** is silent in proper names ending in **-auld**, **-ault**, **-aulx**; also in a few common words: **Ar-nauld** [ar-no]; **aulx** [o] pl. *garlic*; **Bel-fort** [bɛ-fɔ:r]; **cul** [ky] *posterior*; **fau(l)x** [fo] *scythe*; **fil** [fis] *son*; [fi] «vieilli» may sometimes be heard; **Gi-rault** [ʒi-ro]; **Hé-rault** [e-ro]; **La Roche-fou-cauld** [la ʁɔʃ-fu-ko]; **pouls** [pu] *pulse*; **Per-rault** [pɛ-ro]; **Qui-nault** [ki-no]; **Saulx** [so]; **soûl** [su] *fill*.

EXERCISE XLIII, illustrating **l** (ll) = [l]. Write, divide as in writing, pronouncing aloud as you write, the following words: *alléluia*, *bol*, *colonel*, *cellule*, *fatal*, *follicule*, *gouleux*, *intelligence*, *la*, *lait*, *l'an*, *las*, *l'eau*, *léger*, *leur*, *lien*, *lin*, *lit*, *local*, *loge*, *long*, *louche*, *loueur*, *loyal*, *lueur*, *miel*, *mobile*, *pellicule*, *soulever*, *volaille*.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write, divide as in speaking, pronouncing aloud as you write, these same words, using the key alphabet.

224 **il**, **ill**, known as *liquid l* or **l mouillée** = [j]. **ill** in the middle of a word and **il** at the end are generally pro-

nounced [j], that is, like the semi-consonant in English *yes, year*; nevertheless after a consonant the *l* of final *il* is apt to be pronounced: *cil* [sil] *eyelash*; *fil* [fil] *thread*; *mil* [mil] *one thousand*; *Nil* [nil] *the Nile*. *L mouillée* is represented by *ll* after *i* and by *il* and *ill* after any other vowel (but not when *i* and *l* are in different syllables). Thus the word for *William* would be divided in writing and printing *Guil-laume*, but phonetically would be pronounced and symbolized [gi-jom]; *pail-lasse* [pa-jas] *straw mattress*; *sé-rail* [se-ra:j] *harem*. This sound has already received attention under the semi-vowel *y* (154). The difference between French *y* and *l mouillée* is that *y* = two *i*'s (*i+i*), as in *pay-é* = «*pai-ie*» [pe-je]; while *l mouillé* = merely [j] alone, as in *paille* [pa:j] not [pe:j].

225 The term *liquid*, like *aspirate*, is still used, although no longer applicable. It applied formerly to words having *ill* in the middle or *il* at the end. The sound was about like that heard in English *William*. If *William* be pronounced «*wee-yum*» [wi-jom] it will illustrate quite well the change which the *ill* or *il* sound originally liquid, underwent. In general, it is necessary to consider *il* final or *ill* medial, simply as signs representing the sound of *y* in English *year*; and to disassociate them entirely from the preceding vowel or combination of vowels. Thus *tra-vail-ler* (cf. 46, 3°) was formerly pronounced [tra-val-je] but now [tra-va-je]; and *tra-vail* was pronounced [tra-valj], now [tra-va:j]. Thus, as shown, the *a* and the *i* do not go together as the *ay* in the first syllable of *pay-é*, making a single sound [ɛ], but constitute the two parts of the diphthong *a+i* = [a:j] or [a:ij].

226 *il* and *ill* [j], that is, the so-called 1 *mouillée*, combines ordinarily with a preceding vowel or digraph as follows:

ail	eil	ieil	euil	œil
ail-le	eil-le	ieil-le	euil-le	œil-le
[a:ij]	[ɛ:ij]	[jɛ:ij]	[œ:ij]	[œ:ij]
ueil	(i) il		ouil	
ueil-le	(i) il-le	oail-le	ouil-le	uil-le
[œ:ij]	[(i)j]	[wa:ij]	[u:ij]	[y:ij] and [ɥi:ij]

ail: *ail* *garlic*; *bail* [ba:ij] *lease*; *é-ven-tail* [e-vũ-ta:ij] *fan*. **ail-le:** *ba-tail-le* [ba-ta:ij] *battle*; *trou-vail-le* [tru-va:ij] *find*; *vo-lail-le* [vɔ-la:ij] *poultry*. **eil:** *con-seil* [kɔ-sɛ:ij] *council*; *pa-reil* [pa-rɛ:ij] *equal*; *so-leil* [sɔ-lɛ:ij] *sun*. **eil-le:** *a-beil-le* [a-bɛ:ij] *bee*; *cor-beil-le* [kɔr-bɛ:ij] *basket*; *o-reil-le* [ɔ-rɛ:ij] *ear*. **ieil:** *vieil* [vjɛ:ij] *old*. **ieil-le:** *vieil-le* [vjɛ:ij] *old*. **euil:** *deuil* [dœ:ij] *mourning*; *é-cu-reuil* [e-ky-rœ:ij] *squirrel*; *fau-teuil* [fo-tœ:ij] *armchair*. **euil-le:** *feuil-le* [fœ:ij] *leaf*; *Neuil-ly* [nœ-ji]; *veuil-le* [vœ:ij] *wish*. **œil:** *œil* [œ:ij] *eye*; *œil de bœuf* [œ:ij də bœf] *bull's-eye*; *œil de chat* [œ:ij də ʃa] *cat's-eye, agate*. **œil-le:** *œil-la-de* [œ-jad] *glance*; *œil-lè-re* [œ-jɛ:r] *blinder*; *œil-let* [œ-jɛ] *pink*. **ueil** (after *c* and *g*, *ue* is substituted for *eu* before *il* and *ill*): **ac-cueil** [a-kœ:ij] *reception*; *é-cueil* [e-kœ:ij] *breaker*; *or-gueil* [ɔr-gœ:ij] *pride*. **ueil-le:** *ac-cueil-le* [a-kœ:ij] *receives*; *re-cueil-le* [rɛ-kœ:ij] *gathers*; *or-gueil-leux* [ɔr-gœ-jø] *haughty*. (i)*il* and (i)*il-le*, that is, in cases when the vowel of the syllable is *i*, *l* or *ll* must necessarily be written in place of *il* and *ill*. **il:** *gré-sil* [gre-zi:ij], also [gre-zi] and [gre-zil] *sleet*; *mil* [mi:ij] also [mil] *millet*; cases like the

two last cited where the *l*=[j] are rare. *ill*: *an-guil-le* [ã-gi:j] *eel*; *bé-quil-le* [be-ki:j] *crutch*; *fil-le* [fi:j] *girl*. *oail-le*: *joail-le-rie* [ʒwa:j-ri] *jewelry*; *joail-lier* [ʒwa-je] *jeweler*. *ouil*: *fe-nouil* [fə-nu:j] *fennel*. *ouil-le*: *ci-trouil-le* [si-tru:j] *pumpkin*; *gre-nouil-le* [grə-nu:j] *frog*; notice this word is pronounced [grə-nu:j] and not [grə-nwi], the semi-vowel *ill* or *il* being the only one that may follow a vowel; *mouil-le* [mu:j] *liquid*. *uil-le*: *ai-guil-le* [e-gui:j] *needle*; *cuil-ler* (*cuil-liê-re*) [ky-jɛr] or [kɥi-jɛr] or [kyl-jɛr] *spoon*; *juil-let* [ʒy-jɛ(t)] or [ʒyl-jɛ(t)] or [ʒɥi-jɛ(t)] *July*; [kɥi-jɛr] and [ʒɥi-jɛ] are most commonly heard.

EXERCISE XLIV, illustrating *il* or *ill* (the so-called *liquid l*)=[j]. Write, dividing, whenever possible, into syllables according to the usage in writing and printing, the following words, pronouncing aloud the syllables or words as you write them: *ail*, *barbouiller*, *bataille*, *béquilles*, *bétail*, *billet*, *bouteille*, *bouvreur*, *bredouiller*, *brouillard*, *caille*, *cercueil*, *chenille*, *cheville*, *conseiller*, *dérailé*, *deuil*, *fauteuil*, *feuille*, *groseille*, *habillons*, *œil*, *orteil*, *oreille*, *orgueilleux*, *quadrille*, *soleil*, *sommeil*, *vanille*, *veilleuse*, *vermeil*, *Versailles*, *veuille*, *vieillard*, *vieillir*.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write the above words, dividing them as in the spoken language, pronouncing them aloud, using the key alphabet.

227 *il* and *ill*=[il]. As stated under 225, it is necessary, in general, to consider *ill* in the middle of a word and *il* at the end simply as signs representing the sound of *y* in English *year*. The sound *l mouillée* is represented by *ll* (after *i*); by *il* and *ill* after any other vowel (the *i* and the *l* being in the same syllable). Nevertheless there are many cases where the *il* and *ill* have their natural sound of [il].

228 *il* final, not preceded by a vowel = [il] or [i] or [j]; that is, *il* not preceded by a vowel is pronounced in three different ways: with the *l*, without the *l*, and as liquid *l*, or strictly *i*+liquid *l* [i:j]. The cases of final *il* = [i:j] are quite rare and tend to disappear. Authority may easily be found for three pronunciations [il], [ij] and with silent *l* [i] of the following words: **a-vril** [a-vril] or [a-vri:j] or [a-vri] *April*; **ba-bil** [ba-bil] or [ba-bi:j] or [ba-bi] *prattle*; **gré-sil** [gre-zil] or [gre-zi:j] or [gre-zi] *sleet*. The following words have two pronunciations [il] and [i:j]: **cil** [sil] or [si:j] *eyelash*; **mil** [mil] or [mi:j] *millet*; **pé-ri-l** [pe-ril] or [pe-ri:j], although this latter pronunciation is uncommon; and the following may also be pronounced in two ways, with silent *l* and with liquid *l*: **fe-nil** [fə-ni] or [fə-ni:j] *hay-loft*; **tril** (more commonly **trille**) [tri] or [tri:j] *trill*.

229 *il* final, not preceded by a vowel = [il], that is, cases where *l* of the ending *il* has its normal value. Besides the words **avril**, **babil**, **cil**, **grésil**, **mil**, **péril**, the last syllable of which, as noted above under 228, is oftentimes pronounced with a sounded normal *l*, that is [il], the following are some of the more common words that have the [il] pronunciation, which is generally the usual one after a consonant: **a-nil** [a-nil] *indigo plant*; **bé-ryl** [be-ril] *emerald*; **ci-vil** [si-vil]; **ex-il** [eg-zil] *exile*; **fil** [fil] *thread*; **il** [il] *he*, and, before a consonant, popular [i]; **le Nil** [lə nil] *the Nile*; **langue d'o-ïl** [lā:g d oïl] *language of oïl (oui), northern France*; **pis-til** [pis-til]; **pro-fil** [prɔ-fil] *side-view*; **pué-ri-l** [pue-ril] *boyish*; **vil** [vil] *vile*; **vo-la-til** [vɔ-la-til] *airy*.

230 *il*=[i], that is, in cases where the *l* of the ending *-il* is silent. Besides the words *fenil* [fə-ni] and *tril* [tri] mentioned under 228 the following have silent *l*: *ba-riil* [ba-ri] *barrel*; *che-nil* [ʃə-ni] *kenneil*; *cou-til* [ku-ti] *tick-ing*; *frai-sil* [frɛ-zi] *charcoal-dust*; *four-nil* [fur-ni] *bake-house*; *fu-sil* [fy-zi] *gun*; *gen-til* [ʒɑ̃-ti] *nice*; but notice *gen-til-homme* [ʒɑ̃-ti-jom] *nobleman*, and the plural form *gen-tils-hom-mes* [ʒɑ̃-ti-zom] *noblemen*; *gril* [gri] *gridiron*; *mé-nil* [me-ni] *habitation*; *nom-bril* [nɔ̃-bri] *navel*; *ou-til* [u-ti] *tool*; *per-sil* [pɛr-si] *parsley*; *sour-cil* [sur-si] *eyebrow*.

231 *ill* initial=[il] that is, the ordinary sound of *i+l*, or [ill], that is, *i+l+l* (42 and 168); *il-lé-gal* [i(l)-le-gal]; *il-li-si-ble* [i(l)-li-zi-bl] *illegible*; *il-lus-trer* [i(l)-lys-tre] *to illustrate*.

232 *ill* not initial, in certain other words, which only practice makes known, has also the usual sound of *l*: *A-chil-le* [a-ʃil]; *bil-lion* [bi-ljɔ̃]; *co-di-cil-le* [kɔ̃-di-sil] *codi-cil*; *Dé-lil-le* [de-lil]; *dis-til-ler* [di-sti(l)-le] *to distil*; *i-dyl-le* [i-dil] *idyl*; *im-bé-cil-li-té* [ɛ̃-be-si(l)li-te] *imbecility*; *in-stil-ler* [ɛ̃-sti(l)-le] *to instil*; *Lil-le* [lil]; *max-il-lai-re* [mak-si-lɛr] *maxillary*; *mil-le* [mil] *thousand*; *mil-liard* [mi-ljaʁ] *thousand millions*; *mil-lion* [mi-ljɔ̃]; *myr-til-le* [mir-til] *myrtle*; *os-cil-ler* [ɔ̃-si-le] *to oscillate*; *pu-pil-le* [py-pil] *ward*; *pusil-la-ni-me* [py-zi(l)-la-nim] *pusillanimous*; *scin-til-ler* [sɛ̃-ti(l)-le] *to sparkle*; *si-byll-le* [si-bil] *sibyl*; *Tal-lei-rand* [ta(l)-le-rɑ̃]; *ti-til-ler* [ti-ti(l)-le] *to tickle*; *tran-quil-le* [trɑ̃-kil] *tranquil*; *va-cil-ler* [va-si-le] *to waver*; *vau-de-vil-le* [vo-dvil] *ballad*; *vil-le* [vil] *city*; *vil-la-ge* [vi(l)-la:ʒ]; *Vill-main* [vil-mɛ̃].

233 **m** (**mm**), as in **mot** [mo] *word*; **da-me** [dam] *lady*, about like the *m* in English *steamer*, has its consonantal value when beginning words or syllables in which the **m** precedes a vowel, as in the two examples just given; and elsewhere, excepting the cases (129) where the **m** after a vowel at the end of words or syllables (and before the consonants, most frequently **p**, **b**, **t**), makes nasal the preceding vowel and is itself not pronounced (373). Otherwise stated, **m** retains its consonantal value when double, or between two vowels or a vowel and a silent **h**. **m**=[m]: **la-me** [lam] *blade*; **ma-man** [ma-mā] and [mā-mā] *mama*; **ré-su-mé** [re-zy-me] *summary*. **mm**=[m]: **fem-me** [fam] *woman*; **gram-mai-re** [gra-meir] *grammar*; **hom-me** [ɔm] *man*.

234 **m** when followed by **n** (132, 143) is not nasal but retains its consonantal value: **am-nis-tie** [am-nis-ti] *amnesty*; **au-tom-nal** [o-tɔm-nal] *autumnal*; **ca-lom-nie** [ka-lɔm-ni] *calumny*; **gym-nas-ti-que** [ʒim-nas-tik] *gymnastics*; **in-dem-ni-té** [ɛ-dam-ni-te] *indemnity*; **in-som-nie** [ɛ-sɔm-ni] *insomnia*; **om-ni-po-tent**, [ɔm-ni-pɔ-tā]; **om-nis-cient** [ɔm-ni-sjā]; **som-nam-bu-le** [sɔm-nā-byɫ] *somnambulist*.

235 **m** is usually pronounced at the end of foreign words after a vowel, and also at the end of syllables (cf. 132, 134, 139) in such words: **al-bum** [al-bɔm]; **Am-ster-dam** [am-ster-dam]; **Beth-lé-em** [bet-le-ɛm]; **dé-cem-vir** [de-sɛm-vir]; **É-phra-ïm** [e-fra-ɪm]; **Ep-som** [ɛp-sɔm]; **Her-cu-la-num** [ɛr-ky-la-nɔm]; **i-dem** [i-dɛm]; **in-té-rim** [ɛ-te-rim]; **i-tem** [i-tɛm]; **Jé-ru-sa-lem** [ʒɛ-ry-za-lɛm];

Krem-lin [krɛm-lɛ̃]; **Nem-rod** [nɛm-rɔd]; **o-pium** [ɔ-pjɔm]; **Pri-am** [pri-am]; **re-quiem** [re-kiɛm]; **rhum** [rɔm]; **Rot-ter-dam** [rɔ-ter-dam]; **Sé-lim** [se-lim]; **tri-um-vir** [tri-ɔm-viɪr]; **Tus-cu-lum** [tus-ky-lɔm].

236 When foreign words ending in **m** become galli-cized, then the **m**, following French analogies, nasalizes the preceding vowel: **Ab-sa-lom** [ap-sa-lɔ̃]; **A-dam** [a-dɑ̃]; **Sam-son** [sɑ̃-sɔ̃].

237 **m** is silent in **au-tomne** [o-tɔ̃n] *autumn*; **dam-ner** [da-ne] *to damn*; and in the derivatives **con-dam-na-ble** [kɔ̃-da-na-bl] *blamable*; **con-dam-na-tion** [kɔ̃-da-na-sjɔ̃] *condemnation* (cf. 143).

238 **mm**=[m] or [(m)m] (168). The cases where two **m**'s, or a somewhat lengthened **m**, may be heard, like those of two sounded **l**'s or two sounded **r**'s, are practi-cally of no great importance. They usually occur in words beginning with **imm**: **im-mo-ral** [i(m)-mɔ̃-ral], but may occur elsewhere: **gram-ma-ti-cal** [gra(m)-ma-ti-kal].

EXERCISE XLV, illustrating the nasal consonant **m**=[m] or **mm**=[(m)m]. Write, divide as in written French, pronouncing syllables and words as you write, the following words: *amitié, calomnie, dia-dème, dilemme, diligemment, Emma, Emmanuel, gemme, grammati-calement, immense, immaculé, immortel, macadam, malmener, mammifère, mammoth, marmite, marmotter, médire, mêmement, mémoire, milieu, modèle, momerie, monument, murmure, omnibus, post-scriptum, sciemment, soumission.*

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write, divide as when spoken, pro-nouncing aloud syllable and word when written, these same words, using the key alphabet.

239 **n** (**nn**) = [n], as in **ni** [ni] *neither*, **â-ne** [ɑn] *ass*, about as in English *many*, occurring before any vowel (except in the prefix **en** (133) where the **n**, as a rule, nasalizes the preceding vowel). **n**: **a-ni-mal** [a-ni-mal]; **in-a-ni-mé** [i-na-ni-me] *inanimate*; **o-no-ma-to-pée** [o-nə-ma-to-pe] *onomatopœia*; **é-nor-me** [e-nɔrm] *enormous*; **na-nan** [na-nɑ̃] *candy*; **u-ni-for-me** [y-ni-fɔrm] *uniform*. **nn**: **an-na-les** [a(-n)-nal] *annals*; **an-neau** [a-no] *ring*; **don-ner** [dɔ-ne] *to give*; **hon-neur** [ɔ-nœ:r] *honor*; **in-no-cen-ce** [i-nɔ-sɑ̃:s]; **in-né** [in-ne] *innate*.

240 **n**, like **m**, when following a vowel in the same syllable, simply serves to nasalize the vowel (131).

241 **n** final is sounded in proper names and in a few foreign words: **ab-do-men** [ab-dɔ-men]; **A-den** [a-dɛn]; **a-men** [a-mɛn]; **Bée-tho-ven** [be-tɔ-ven]; **É-den** [e-dɛn]; **hy-men** [i-mɛn]; **li-chen** [li-kɛn]; **pol-len** [pɔ-lɛn]; **spé-ci-men** [spe-si-mɛn].

242 **n** in **in** of some common Latin terms is sounded: **in-oc-ta-vo** [i-nɔk-ta-vo] 8vo; **in pa-ce** [in pa-se]; **in parti-bus** [in par-ti-bys]; **in pet-to** [in pet-to]; **in pla-no** [in pla-no]; **in sta-tu quo** [in sta-ty kwo]; **in ex-ten-so** [i-neks-tɛ-so]; **in ex-tre-mis** [i-neks-tre-mis].

243 **in** = [ɛ̃] generally in expressions giving the size of books: **in-dou-ze** [ɛ̃ du:z] 12mo; **in-fo-lio** [ɛ̃ fɔ-ljo]; **in-quar-to** [ɛ̃ kwar-to] 4to; **in-sei-ze** [ɛ̃ se:z] 16mo.

244 **n** is disregarded in the **-ent**, third person plural of verbs, and this entire ending is absolutely silent: **ils ai-**

ment [ilz ɛ:m] *they love*; **ils ai-mè-rent** [ilz ɛ-mɛ:r] *they loved*; **ils chan-tent** [il ʃɑ̃t] *they sing*; **ils chan-tè-rent** [il ʃɑ̃-tɛ:r] *they sang*; **ils fi-nis-sent** [il finis] *they are finishing*; **ils fi-ni-rent** [il fi-ni:r] *they finished*.

EXERCISE XLVI, illustrating the nasal consonant *n*=[*n*] or **nn**=[(*n*)*n*]. Write, divide as in written French, pronouncing syllable and word as you write, the following words: Annibal, le Béarn, câliner, carnaval, comprenez, ennoblit, flanelle, hennir, hymen, inaction, inhabile, inhérent, innombrable, Narbonne, nenni, nominatif, nonante, nonnain, nonobstant, pinacle, provenir, prune, scénario, solennité, sonore, souvenir, vinaigre.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write, divide as when spoken, pronouncing aloud syllable and word when written, these same words, using the key alphabet.

EXERCISE XLVII, illustrating the distinction between *nasal* vowels (129) and *oral* vowels followed by consonantal *m* or *n*. Write, divide as in written French, pronouncing syllables and words as you write, the following words: aimable, amitié, amoureuse, an, anatomie, âne, arrondir, banane, bon, bonne, brun, brune, calamité, calembour, Damon, dilemme, diligemment, Emma, emmagasiner, emmailloter, Emmanuel, emménager, ils entendent, faim, femme, fin, finc, flambeau, flanelle, gêne, gens, gemme, grammatical, immaculé, immense, immeuble, immoler, immortel, innovation, instinct, lundi, lune, malmener, maman, mammelle, mammifère, mammoth, marmite, mêmement, mémoire, momerie, monument, murmure, omnibus, post-scriptum, sciemment, soumission, Siam.

245 p (pp)=[*p*], as in **pas**, **tape**, about as in English *taper*, is regularly represented by **p**: **cap** [kap] *cape*; **dépôt** [de-po] *deposit*; **é-clip-se** [e-klips], **pa-pier** [pa-pje] *paper*; **prin-temps** [prɛ̃-tā] *spring*; **su-per-be** [sy-pɛrb] *superb*. **pp**: **ap-pé-tit** [a-pe-ti] *appetite*; **nap-pe** [nap] *cloth*; **sup-plice** [sy-plis] *punishment*.

246 [p] may, however, be represented by **b** before a voiceless consonant, as explained under 170. **ab-sent** [ap-sā], **ab-surde** [ap-syrd] *absurd*, **ob-te-nir** [əp-tə-ni:r] *to obtain*, are examples of the sound of **p** represented by a written **b**.

247 **p** is silent in a number of words, some of the commonest of which are: **bap-tê-me** [ba-tē:m] *baptism*; **bap-ti-ser** [ba-ti-ze] *to baptize*; **Bap-tis-te** [ba-tist]; **bap-tis-tè-re** [ba-tis-tē:r] *baptistry*; **comp-te** [kō:it] *account*; **corps** [kō:r] *body*; **domp-ter** [dō-te] *to subdue*; **domp-teur** [dō-tœ:r] *tamer*; **ex-empt** [eg-zū] *free*; **ex-emp-ter** [eg-zū-te] *to exempt*; **prompt** [prō]; **promp-ti-tude** [prō-ti-tyd]; **romps** [rō] *break*; **sept** [set] *seven*; **sculp-teur** [skyl-tœ:r]; **sculptu-re** [skyl-ty:r].

248 **p** is pronounced in other words under identical or similar conditions: **ab-rupt** [ab-rypt]; **as-somp-tion** [a-sōp-sjō] *assumption*; **con-somp-tif** [kō-sōp-tif] *consumptive*; **con-somp-tion** [kō-sōp-sjō] *using up*; **ex-emp-tion** [eg-zāp-sjō]; **im-promp-tu** [ĕ-prōp-ty]; **laps** [laps] *lapse*; **pé-rem-p-toire** [pe-rāp-twa:r] *peremptory*; **pré-emp-tion** [pre-āp-sjō]; **pré-somp-tif** [pre-zōp-tif] *presumptive*; **pré-somp-tion** [pre-zōp-sjō] *presumptuousness*; **pre-somp-tueux** [pre-zōp-tuø] *presumptuous*; **rapt** [rapt] *carrying off*; **ré-demp-teur** [re-dā(p)-tœ:r] *redeemer*; **ré-demp-tion** [re-dā(p)-sjō]; **re-lap-se** [rə-laps]; **reps** [reps] *rep*; **sep-tem-bre** [sep-tā:br]; **sep-tua-gé-nai-re** [sep-tua-ʒe-ne:r] *septuagenarian*; **sep-ten-trion** [sep-tā-trjō] *north*; **symp-tô-me** [sēp-to:m] *symptom*.

249 *p* final is generally silent: **beau-coup** [bo-ku] *much*; **can-ta-loup** [kã-ta-lu] *cantaloup*; **coup** [ku] *stroke*; **drap** [dra] *cloth*; **ga-lop** [ga-lo] *gallop*; **loup** [lu] *wolf*; **si-rop** [si-ro] *sirup*; **trop** [tro] and [trə] *too much*.

250 *p* final is sounded in a few instances: **cap** [kap] *cape*; **cep** [sep] *vine-stock*; **croup** [krup]; **ha-nap** [a-nap] *large cup*; **ja-lap** [ʒa-lap] (*jalap*); **ju-lep** [ʒy-lɛp] *julep*.

251 *p* and *ph* (191) followed by *n*, *s*, *t* are sounded at the beginning of words: **pneu-ma-ti-que** [pnø-ma-tik] *bicycle tire*; **pneu-mo-nie** [pnø-mə-ni] *pneumonia*; **psal-mo-dier** [psal-mə-dje] *to chant psalms*; **psal-mis-te** [psal-mist] *psalmist*; **psau-me** [psɔ:m] *psalm*; **psy-ché** [psi-ʃe] *cheval-glass*; **psy-cho-lo-gie** [psi-kə-lɔ-ʒi] *psychology*; **psy-co-lo-gue** [psi-kə-lɔʒ] *psychologist*; **Pto-lé-mée** [ptɔ-le-me] *Ptolemy*; **pht(h)i-sie** [fti-zi] *phthisis*; **pht(h)i-si-que** [fti-zik] *consumptive*.

EXERCISE XLVIII, illustrating *p* (*pp*)=[*p*]. Write, dividing, whenever possible, as in written French, pronouncing aloud syllables and words as you write, the following words: *acception*, *apoplexie*, *apte*, *captieux*, *consomption*, *coupe*, *épopée*, *hippopotame*, *Lesseps*, *palper*, *palpitant*, *pampre*, *papa*, *pape*, *papillon*, *parapluie*, *péremptoire*, *pion*, *pipe*, *présomptif*, *pneu*, *pneumatologie*, *pompe*, *relapse*, *septentrional*, *symptôme*, *transept*.

Cases of [*p*], that is, sounded *p*=written French *b*: *absoudre*, *abstinence*, *absurde*, *observer*, *obstacle*, *obtenir*.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write, divide, as in spoken French, and pronounce aloud the above words, using the key alphabet.

252 *q* and *qu*=[*k*]. *q* is regularly followed by *u* except in *cinq* [sɛ̃k] *five* and *coq* [kɔk] *cock*, where the final *q* has the *k* sound.

253 qu has three sounds: [k] which is the most usual, the u being entirely silent; [kw], usually before a; and [kɥ] usually before e and i.

254 qu=[k] in the majority of cases, especially in older and commoner words of the language: *ac-qué-rir* [a-ke-ri:r] *to acquire*; *Saint Tho-mas d'Ac-quin*: [sɛ̃ to-ma d a-kɛ̃]; *an-ti-quail-le* [ã-ti-kai:j] *old curiosity*; *a-qui-lin* [a-ki-lɛ̃] *aquiline*; *a-qui-lon* [a-ki-lɔ̃] *north wind*; *con-qué-rir* [kɔ̃-ke-ri:r] *to conquer*; *en-quê-te* [ã-ke:t] *inquest*; *é-qui-ta-ble* [e-ki-ta-bl]; *é-qui-va-lent* [e-ki-va-lã]; *é-qui-vo-que* [e-ki-vɔk] *equivocal*; *fa-bri-que* [fa-brik] *fabric*; *in-quiet* [ɛ̃-kje] *anxious*; *li-qué-fier* [li-ke-fje] *to liquefy*; *li-queur* [li-kœ:r] *liquor*; *lo-que* [lɔk] *shred*; *nu-que* [nyk] *nape*; *quand* [kã] *when*; *quart* [ka:r] *quarter*; *Saint Quen-tin* [sɛ̃ kã-tɛ̃]; *quar-te* [kart] *fourth*; *qua-si* [ka-zi] *almost*; *qua-tre* [katr] *four*; *qua-train* [ka-trɛ̃] *four verses*; *quê-te* [ke:t] *quest*; *queue* [kø] *tail*; *quil-le* [ki:j] *keel*; *quin-cail-le-rie* [kɛ̃-kaj-ri] *hardware*; *quin-te* [kɛ̃:t] *fifth*; *quin-quet* [kɛ̃-ke] *Argand lamp*; *quin-teux* [kɛ̃-tø] *whimsical*; *Charles-Quint* [ʃar-lə kɛ̃] *Charles V*; *qui-pro-quo* [ki-prɔ-ko] *blunder*; *vain-quis* [vɛ̃-ki] (I) *conquered*; *vain-quons* [vɛ̃-kɔ̃] *let us conquer*.

255 The sound [k], as already shown (174, 185, 186, 219), may under certain conditions be expressed by c, cc, ch, k. As seen in such examples as those cited under 254: *li-qué-fié*, *quin-te*, etc., the sound [k] must be written qu before e and i, and may be so written before a, o: *qua-li-té* [ka-li-te] *quality*; *vain-quons* [vɛ̃-kɔ̃] *let us conquer*. But before re and before consonants [k] is

written **c**. This occasions certain variations, according to the forms, in the spelling of words: **ca-duc** [ka-dyk] *decrepit*; **ca-du-que** [ka-dyk]; **pu-blic** [py-blik]; **pu-bli-que** [py-blik]; **turc** [tyrk] *Turk*; **tur-que** [tyrk]; **vain-cre** [vɛ:kr] *to conquer*; **vain-cu** [vɛ-ky] *conquered*; **vain-quant** [vɛ-kɑ̃] *conquering*; **vain-quez** [vɛ-ke] *conquer*; **vain-quis** [vɛ-ki] (I) *conquered*.

256 qu=[kw] before **a**: **a-qua-rel-le** [a-kwa-rel] *water-color*; **a-qua-rium** [a-kwa-rjɔ̃m]; **a-qua-ti-que** [a-kwa-tik] *watery*; **a-dé-qua-te** [a-de-kwat]; **é-qua-teur** [e-kwa-tœ̃r] *equator*; **é-qua-tion** [e-kwa-sjɔ̃]; **in-quar-to** [ɛ̃ kwar-to]; **lo-qua-ce** [lɔ-kwas] and [lɔ-kas] *loquacious*; **qua-dran-gle** [k(w)a-drɑ̃:gl]; **qua-dru-pè-de** [k(w)a-dry-pɛd] *quadruped*; **qua-dru-pler** [k(w)a-dry-plɛ] *to quadruple*; **quar-to** [kwar-to]; **quartz** [kwairts]; **qua-tuor** [kwa-tuɔ̃r] *quartet*; **squa-le** [skwal] *dogfish*; **squa-re** [skwa:r].

257 qu=[kɥ] before **e** and **i**, particularly in the prefix **équi** [e-k(ɥ)i] meaning *equal*; **dé-li-ques-cen-ce** [de-li-k(ɥ)e-sɑ̃s]; **é-ques-tre** [e-k(ɥ)estr] *equestrian*; **é-qui-dis-tant** [e-k(ɥ)i-dis-tɑ̃]; **é-qui-ta-tion** [e-k(ɥ)i-ta-sjɔ̃]; **o-bli-qui-té** [ɔ-bli-k(ɥ)i-te] *obliquity*; **ques-teur** [kɛs-tœ̃r] *questor*; **ques-tu-re** [kɛsty:r] *questorship*; **qui-é-tu-de** [kɥi-e-tyd]; **Quin-te-Cur-ce** [kɥɛt kyrs] *Quintus Curtius*; **Quin-ti-lien** [kɥɛ-ti-ljɛ̃]; **ré-qui-em** [re-kɥiɛ̃m]; **u-bi-qui-té** [y-bi-kɥi-te] *ubiquity*.

258 As shown by the examples in 256 and 257, the pronunciation of **qu** is not always easy to determine. In a general way it may be said that for the older and es-

tablished words of the language the pronunciation [k] is quite safe; while for the newer and more learned forms, brought into the language after 1550 approximately, the pronunciation of **qu** is either [kw] or [kɥ]. The same confusion exists with regard to **gu** (195-199) and the principles governing the pronunciation of the latter follow closely those of **qu**.

EXERCISE XLIX, illustrating the three values of **qu**: 1° [k]; 2° [kw]; 3° [kɥ]. Write, divide as in written French, pronouncing aloud syllables and words as you write them, the following in which **qu** has the value of [k]: *acquit, équivalent, équitable, équivoque, quadrille, quai, quarante, quasi, quatre-temps, quel, queussi-queumi, queue, quillon, quinquina, quotient*; the following in which **qu** = [kw]: *aquarelliste, aquatinta, équation, exequatur, liquation, quadragenaire, quadrat(e), quadrupler, sine qua non, squale*; and the following in which **qu** = [kɥ] *loquèle, (quibus),¹ (quiddité), quêtisme, quêtude, (quintette), (quintuple), à quia, (quintidi), quinquennal*.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write, divide and pronounce aloud as in spoken French these same words, using the key alphabet.

259 **r** = [r]; **rr** = [(r)r], as in *rare* [ra:r]; *rond* [rɔ̃] *round*; *cour-rai* [kur-re] (I) *shall run*; about as in English *error*. Two **r**'s are generally rolled or trilled more than a single **r**. Thus in words beginning with *irr* (168) and in the future and conditional of *courir, mourir, quérir*, the double **r** is distinctly heard and serves to differentiate these verb-forms from those of the imperfect indicative which have but one **r**. In either case, whether there be one or two **r**'s, the **r** should make itself distinctly felt. Not sounding the **r** is usually the most noticeable defect

¹ The words in parenthesis have also [k].

of English-speaking students, a defect which mars appreciably the spoken word. **a-ri-de** [a-rid] *arid*; **au-ront** [o-rɔ̃] (they) *will have*; **er-rer** [ɛr-re] *to err*; **er-reur** [ɛr-rœʁ] *error*; **se-ra** [sə-ra] (he) *will be*; **ter-ri-ble** [te-ri-bl].

260 **-re** final at the end of a word after a consonant is precisely parallel to **-le** final at the end of a word after a consonant (222). The group consonant+**re** should not be pronounced as a distinct syllable, but, just as in the case of the group consonant+**le**, should be pronounced slightly whispered and as though forming but one syllable with what precedes: **â-cre** [a-kr] *tart*; **ai-gre** [ɛigr] *sour*; **ar-bre** [arbr] *tree*; **cen-tre** [sɑ̃tr]; **no-tre** [nɔtr] *our*; **or-dre** [ɔdr] *order*; **per-dre** [perdr] *to lose*.

261 **r** final is regularly sounded (165): **cœur** [kœʁ] *heart*; **dor-toir** [dɔr-twaʁ] *dormitory*; **fi-nir** [fi-niʁ] *to finish*; **leur** [lœʁ] *their*; **mur** [myʁ] *wall*; **peur** [pœʁ] *fear*; **plai-sir** [ple-ziʁ] *pleasure*; **te-nir** [tə-niʁ] *to hold*; **trot-toir** [trɔ-twaʁ] *sidewalk*.

262 But final **r** (347-349) is usually silent in the ending **-er** of words of more than one syllable. In such cases **-er**=[e]: **ai-mer** [ɛ-me] *to love*; **Bé-ran-ger** [be-rɑ̃-ʒe]; **ber-ger** [ber-ʒe] *shepherd*; **bou-cher** [bu-ʃe] *butcher*; **cour-rier** [ku-rje] *messenger*; **cui-si-nier** [kɥi-zi-nje] *cook*; **dan-ger** [dɑ̃-ʒe]; **é-pi-cier** [e-pi-sje] *grocer*; **fer-mier** [fer-mje] *farmer*; **jar-di-ner** [ʒar-di-ne] *to garden*; **lé-ger** [le-ʒe] *light*; **of-fi-cier** [ɔ-fi-sje] *officer*; **par-ler** [par-le] *to speak*; **Ro-ger** [rɔ-ʒe]; **ver-ger** [ver-ʒe] *orchard*. When an **s** is added to form the plural of nouns the singular of which,

as in the above list, ends in *-er*, the pronunciation of the word remains unchanged: *ber-gers* [bɛr-ʒɛ].

263 *r* final in monosyllables in *-er*, and in a few words of more than one syllable, and in proper names mostly of foreign origin, is sounded: *cher* [ʃɛr] *dear*; *fer* [fɛr] *iron*; *fier* [fjɛr] *proud*; *hier* [jɛr] *yesterday*; *mer* [mɛr] *sea*; *ver* [vɛr] *worm*. Words of more than one syllable and proper names: *a-mer* [a-mɛr] *bitter*; *as-ter* [a-stɛr] *aster*; *Au-ber* [o-bɛr]; *can-cer* [kɑ-sɛr]; *cuil-ler* [kɥi-jɛr]; *eider* [e-dɛr] *eider*; *en-fer* [ɑ-fɛr] *hell*; *Es-ther* [ɛs-tɛr]; *é-ther* [e-tɛr]; *hi-ver* [i-vɛr] *winter*; *Ju-pi-ter* [ʒy-pi-tɛr]; *Klé-ber* [kle-bɛr]; *Lu-ther* [ly-tɛr]; *ma-gis-ter* [ma-ʒis-tɛr] *village schoolmaster*; *Nec-ker* [nɛ-kɛr]; *pa-ter* [pa-tɛr] *paternoster*; *part-ner* [part-nɛr]; *re-vol-ver* [re-vɔl-vɛr]; *Schil-ler* [ʃi-lɛr]; *sta-bat ma-ter* [sta-bat ma-tɛr].

264 *r* is regularly pronounced in words ending in *r* + consonant; in such cases the final consonant is always silent: *ac-qui-ers* [a-kjɛr] *acquire*; *An-vers* [ɑ-vɛr]; *clerc* [kleɪr] *clerk*; *con-qui-ert* [kɔ-kjɛr] (he) *conquers*; *dé-sert* [de-zɛr]; *en-vers* [ɑ-vɛr] *towards*; *fort* [fɔr] *strong*; *Thiers* [tjɛr]; *tiers* [tjɛr] *third part*; *u-ni-vers* [y-ni-vɛr] *universe*; *vers* [vɛr] *verse*.

265 *r* is pronounced in *gars* [ga:r] *lad*; [ga] is a familiar form, [ga:r] is more literary; it is not pronounced in *mon-sieur* [mɔ-sjø] *sir*; *mes-sieurs* [me-sjø] *gentlemen*.

EXERCISE L, illustrating pronounced *r*, that is, *r*=[r], *rr*=[(r)r]. Write, dividing as in written French, pronouncing aloud syllables and words as you write them, the following: Albert Dürer, arrière,

Auber, barbare, Bernard, brancard, brocard, carte, Chartres, cour, éclair, Ferrare, garnir, irraisonnable, irrécconciliable, irrégulier, irruption, meurtre, Niger, Oder, peur, plaisir, prêtre, Quimper, raidir, rareté, regard, remarque, rempart, rendre, rire, ronron, rural, rustre, Ruyter, stathouder, le steamer, le tender, thaler, Weser.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write, divide as in spoken French, and pronounce aloud the above words, using the key alphabet.

266 s=[s], as in French *si*, *danse*, about as in English *miss*. The sound is more sharply hissed than the English *s*, as can easily be perceived by comparing initial *s* of English *six* with that of French *six*.

267 s=[s] is represented by *s*, *ss*, *c*, before *e*, *i*, *y* (175), *ç* (176), *t* (in *ti*+vowel in many cases), *x*, *z*. s=[s] (commonly as initial, or before or after any consonant in a word): *ab-strait* [ap-stre] *abstract*; *cris-tal* [kris-tal] *crystal*; *es-clave* [es-kla:v] *slave*; *ob-ser-ver* [op-ser-ve] *to observe*; *pos-te* [pɔst] *post*; *sus-pen-se* [sys-pā:s]. *ss*: *cas-ser* [ka-se] *to break*; *frois-ser* [frwa-se] *to crumple*; *pas-ser* [pa-se] *to pass*. *c* before *e*, *i*, *y*=*[s]*: *ce* [sə] *this*; *cent* [sā] *one hundred*; *scē-ne* [sɛm]; (for *c* silent in the combination *sc* before *e*, *i*, *y*, see 175, Remark); *ce-ci* [səsi] *this*; *ci-vil* [si-vil]; *scien-ce* [sjā:s]; *cy-clo-ne* [si-klo:m]; *cy-lin-dre* [silē:dr] *cylinder*; *Scyl-la* [sil-la]. *ç*: *fa-ça-de* [fa-sad] *front*; *gar-çon* [gar-sō] *boy*; *re-çu* [rə-sy] *received*. *t* (in *ti*+vowel): *i-ni-tial* [i-ni-sjal]; *na-tion* [na-sjō]; *par-tiel* [par-sjel] *partial*. *x*: *dix* [dis] *ten*; *six* [sis] *six* (i.e. when *dix* and *six* do not precede and modify a noun, see 372); *soi-xan-te* [swa-sārt] *sixty*; and in a number of proper nouns and adjectives derived from them. *Aix* [eks] and [es] (ville de Provence); *Aix-la-Cha-pel-le* [es la ʃa-pɛl];

Aix-les-Bains [es le bɛ̃]; **Au-xer-re** [o-sɛr]; **au-xer-rois** [o-sɛ-rwa] (*pertaining to Auxerre*); but **Saint-Germain-l'Au-xer-rois** is pronounced [sɛ̃ ʒɛr-mɛ̃ lok-sɛr-wa]; **Au-xois** [o-swa] (a portion of the Côte-d'Or); **Au-xon-ne** [ɔ-sɔ̃n]; **Bé-a-trix** [be-a-tris]; **Bru-xel-les** [bry-sɛl]; **bru-xel-lois** [bry-sɛ-lwa] (*pertaining to Brussels*); **Ca-dix** [ka-dis] and [ka-diks]; **Lu-xeuil** [ly-sœ:j]; **U-xel-les** [y-sɛl]; **Xer-xès** [ʒɛr-sɛs]. s=[s] and represented by z in: **Cor-tez** [kɔr-tɛs]; **eau de Seltz** [o də sɛls] *Seltzer water*; **Metz** [mɛ:s]; **Suez** [sqɛs]; **Vé-las-quez** [ve-las-kɛs].

268 s between vowels = [z]: **ce-ri-se** [sə-ri:z] *cherry*; **dés-ha-bil-ler** [de-za-bi-jɛ] *to undress*; **dés-hon-neur** [de-zɔ-nœr] *dishonor*; **frai-se** [frɛ:z] *strawberry*; **mai-son** [mɛ-zɔ̃] *house*; **mi-sè-re** [mi-zɛr] *misery*; **ro-se** [ro:z]; **ru-se** [ry:z]; **tré-sor** [tre-zɔr] *treasure* (366).

269 s has its own sound [s], even when between vowels, when beginning the second part of a compound word; and, according to some authorities, in all the parts of the verb **gé-sir** [ʒe-zir] *to lie* (except the infinitive): **an-ti-sep-ti-que** [ɑ̃-ti-sɛp-tik]; **an-ti-so-cial** [ɑ̃-ti-sɔ-sjal]; **bi-sul-fa-te** [bi-syl-fat]; **co-si-nus** [kɔ-si-nys] *cosine*; **dé-sué-tu-de** [de-sue-ty:d] *disuse*; **dy-sen-te-rie** [di-sɑ̃-tri] *dysentery*; **en-tre-sol** [ɑ̃-trɛ-sɔl]; **mo-no-syl-la-be** [mɔ-nɔ-si-lab]; **pa-ra-sol** [pa-ra-sɔl]; **po-ly-syl-la-be** [pɔ-li-si-lab]; **pré-sé-an-ce** [pre-se-ɑ̃:s] *precedence*; **pré-sup-po-ser** [pre-sy-po-ze]; **tour-ne-sol** [tur-nɛ-sɔl] *sunflower*; **vrai-sem-ble-ble** [vrɛ-sɑ̃-bla-bl] *likely*; **gi-sons** [ʒi-sɔ̃] (we) *lie buried*. The Uniform International Dictionary gives **gi-sons** [ʒi-zɔ̃]; **gi-sent** [ʒi:z]. The Michaelis-Passy gives **gi-sent** [ʒi:z] and **gi-sant** [ʒi-zɑ̃].

270 s = [z] (always when "linked," 366); in words beginning with *trans* before a vowel: *trans-ac-tion* [trā-zak-sjō]; *trans-at-lan-ti-que* [trā-zat-lā-tik] *transatlantic*; *tran-si-ger* [trā-zi-ʒe] *to come to terms*; *tran-sit* [trā-zi(t)] (299); *tran-si-tif* [trā-zi-tif]; *tran-si-tion* [trā-zi-sjō]. Exceptions are *tran-sir* [trā-siʁ] *to become numb*; *tran-si* [trā-si] *benumbed*; *tran-sept* [trā-sɛ(pt)] 299; *Tran-syl-va-nie* [trā-sil-va-ni]. The word *Pen-syl-va-nie* is analagous to *Tran-syl-va-nie*, and is pronounced [pɛ-sil-va-ni], although you can hear on the railway oftentimes [pen-sil-va-ni] (137).

271 s = [z] in some other words, of which the most common examples are: *Al-sa-ce* [al-zas]; *as-bes-te* [az-best] *asbestos*; *As-dru-bal* [az-dry-bal]; *bal-sa-mi-ne* [bal-za-min]; *bal-sa-mi-que* [bal-za-mik] *balmy*; *Dres-de* [dre-zd] *Dresden*; *Is-ra-el* [iz-ra-ɛl]; *Jer-sey* [ʒɛr-ze]; *Lis-bon-ne* [liz-bɔn]; *pres-by-tè-re* [prez-bi-tɛʁ] *parsonage*; *Ra-tis-bon-ne* [ra-tiz-bɔn]; *Saint-Pé-ters-bourg* [sɛ pe-terz-buʁ]; *Stras-bourg* [straz-buʁ].

272 s within a proper name which has preserved the ancient spelling is almost always silent when followed by another consonant: *Ais-ne* [ɛn]; *As-niè-res* [a-njɛʁ]; *Chas-les* [ʃa:l]; *Des-car-tes* [de-kart]; *Des-mou-lins* [de-mu-lɛ]; *Du-gues-clin* [dy-ge-klɛ]; *Du-quesne* [dy-kɛn]; *Es-pi-nas-se* [e-pi-nas]; *Es-tien-ne* [e-tjɛn] *Stephen*; *Jé-sus-Christ* [ʒe-zy kri] and [ʒe-zy krist]; *an-té-christ* [ā-te-kri] and [ā-te-krist], which form tends to establish itself. Before a consonant s is silent in *est* [ɛ] *is*; *des-quels* [dɛ-kɛl] *of which*; *les-quels* [lɛ-kɛl] *who, which*; *mes-da-mes*

[mɛ-dam]; **mes-de-moi-sel-les** [mɛd-mwa-zɛl]; **Nes-le** [nɛɪl]; **Pras-lin** [pra-lɛ̃]; **Ros-ny** [ro-ni]; **Vos-ges** [vo:ʒ].

273 *s* final as a rule is silent: **bas** [ba] *low*; (**pain-**)**bis** [pɛ bi] *brown bread*; **bras** [bra] *arm*; **cas** [ka] *case*; **dos** [do] *back*; **jus** [ʒy] *juice*; **las** [la] *tired*; (**fleur de**) **lis** [flœr də li] *lily* (as an emblem); **nos** [no] *our*; **pas** [pa] *step*; **puis** [pui] *then*; **puits** [pui] *well*.

274 *s* final is usually pronounced in foreign proper names and in some French names: **A-do-nis** [a-də-ni:s]; **Ar-ras** [a-ra:s]; **Du-cis** [dy-si:s]; **Fré-jus** [frɛ-ʒy:s]; **Gil Blas** [ʒil bla:s]; **Les-bos** [lɛs-bɔ:s]; **Mem-phis** [mɛ-fis]; **Mons** [mɔ:s]; **Pu-vis de Cha-van-nes** [py-vi d ʃa-van] (exception); **R(h)eims** [rɛ:s]; **Ro-mu-lus** [rɔ-my-ly:s]; **Saint-Gau-dens** [sɛ go-dɛ:s]; **Sie-yès** [sjɛ-jɛs]; **Vé-nus** [ve-ny:s].

275 *s* final (313) is pronounced in quite a number of common French words which only familiarity with the language will make known: **al-ba-tros** [al-ba-trɔ:s]; **al-bi-nos** [al-bi-nɔ:s]; **a-lo-ès** [a-lɔ-ɛs]; **an-gé-lus** [ɑ̃-ʒɛ-ly(ɪ)s]; **as** [a:s] *ace*; **at-las** [at-la:s]; **bis** [bi:s] *twice, encore*; **blo-cus** [blɔ-ky:s] *blockade*; **cas-sis** [ka-sis] *black currant*; **cens** [sɑ:s] *quit-rent*; **cho-rus** [kɔ-ry:s]; **cor-tès** [kɔr-tɛs] *cortes* (in Spain); **ès** [ɛs] *in the*; **fil** [fis] *son*; **gens** [ʒɑ:s] and [ʒɑ] *people*; **gra-tis** [gra-tis] *gratuitously*; **hé-las** [ɛ-la:s]; **hia-tus** [ja-ty:s]; **i-bis** [i-bis]; **i-ris** [i-ri:s]; **ja-dis** [ʒa-dis] *of old*; **laps** [laps] *lapse*; **lis** [li:s] *lily*; **ma-ïs** [ma-is] *maize*; **mars** [mars] *March*; **mé-ri-nos** [me-ri-nɔ:s] *merino*; **mé-tis** [me-tis] *half-breed*; **mœurs** [moers] *morals*, also [moɛr]; **o-a-sis** [o-a-zi:s]; **om-ni-bus** [ɔm-ni-by:s]; **os** [ɔs] *bone*; **ours** [urs]

bear; **pa-thos** [pa-tɔːs]; **plus** [plys], so pronounced when emphatic and also when meaning *plus* or *some more*, otherwise it is usually pronounced [ply]; **pros-pec-tus** [prɔ-spek-tys]; **rê-bus** [re-byːs]; **re-laps** [rə-laps]; **rhi-no-cé-ros** [ri-nɔ-se-rɔːs]; **sens** [sɑːs] except in the expressions **le bon sens** [lə bɔ̃ sɑ̃] and **le sens commun** [lə sɑ̃ kɔmœ̃]; **en-sus** [ɑ̃-sys] *over and above*; **tous** [tuːs] *all*, so pronounced when emphatic, used as a pronoun, and not when standing immediately before a noun, in which case it is pronounced [tu]; **ty-phus** [ti-fyːs]; **us** [yːs] and [y] *usages*; **va-sis-tas** [va-zis-tɑːs] *transom*; **vis** [vis] *screw*.

276 **sc**=[sk] before **a, o, u** and consonants: **es-clan-dre** [ɛs-klɑ̃dr] *fracas*; **fis-cal** [fis-kal]; **Pas-cal** [pas-kal]; **proscri-re** [prɔs-kriːr] *to proscribe*; **scan-da-le** [skɑ̃-dal]; **scar-la-ti-ne** [skar-la-tin]; **sc(h)o-lai-re** [skɔ-lɛːr] *academic*; **scru-tin** [skry-tɛ̃] *ballot*; **sculp-teur** [skyl-tœːr] *sculptor*.

277 **sc**=[s] before **e, i, y**: **scé-lé-rat** [se-le-ra] *villain*; **scep-ti-cis-me** [sɛp-ti-sism]; **scep-tre** [sep-tr]; **scie** [si] *saw*; **scin-til-le** [sɛ̃-tiːlj] *spark*; **Scyl-la** [sil-la].

278 **sch**. This combination has two values according to the pronunciation of **ch** (182 and 185). **sch**=[sk] in a very few words: **sché-ma** [ske-ma] *scheme*; **sc(h)o-lai-re** [skɔ-lɛːr]; **sc(h)o-las-ti-que** [skɔ-las-tik]. **Sch**=[ʃ] also in a very few words: **kirsch** [kirʃ] *kirschwasser*; **schis-me** [ʃism]; **schis-te** [ʃist] *slate*.

EXERCISE LI, illustrating **s, ss, sc**=[s]. Write, divide as in writing and printing, pronouncing aloud the syllables and words, the following: anse, assassinat, biceps, cassation, concession, crocus, dis-

penser, estime, express, gibus, hermès, lapis, lotus, Madras, motus, myosotis, nonsens, omniscience, penser, persuader, plus-que-parfait, rasibus, science, tandis que. Illustrating **s** between vowels = [z]: base, bise, blouse, chaise, déshabiller, déshonneur, lésion, misère, muse, raison, raser, rose, ruse.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write these same words, dividing as in the spoken language, pronouncing aloud the syllables and words as you write them, using the key alphabet.

279 **t, tt, th** = [t], as in *tas* [ta] *pile*; *pat-te* [pat] *paw*, about as in English entry. **t:** *chut* [ʃyt] and [ʃ:t] *hush*; *ê-té* [e-te] *been*; *lan-ter-ne* [lã-tern]; *moi-tié* [mwa-tje] *half*; *ques-tion* [kɛs-tjɔ̃]; *temps* [tã] *weather*. **tt:** *net-te* [net] *clean*; *sot-te* [sɔt] *foolish*; *trot-toir* [trɔ-twa:r] *sidewalk*. **th:** *sym-pa-thie* [sɛ-pa-ti]; *thé-â-tre* [te-ɑ:tr]; *thè-me* [tɛ:m].

280 **ti.** The group **ti**, followed by a vowel, is pronounced *si* [sj] in many words and especially the endings: **-tie**, **-tial**, **-tiel**, **-tieux**, **-tieuse**, **-tion**; **-tien** (in proper names); **-tient** (not in verbs); in *patience* and derivatives; **-tium**. But when any one of these terminations is preceded by **s** or **x**, as in *ques-tion* [kɛs-tjɔ̃]; **mix-tion** [mis-tjɔ̃] *mixture*, the group **ti** has the value of [tj].

281 **-tie.** **t** has the sound of [s] in the ending **-tie** when following a vowel: **-atie**, **-itie**, **-otie**, **-utie**: *ar-gu-tie* [ar-gy-si] *quibble*; *a-ris-to-cra-tie* [a-ris-tɔ-kra-si]; *la Bé-o-tie* [la be-ɔ-si]; *cal-vi-tie* [kal-vi-si] *baldness*; *Dal-ma-tie* [dal-ma-si]; *dé-mo-cra-tie* [de-mɔ-kra-si]; *di-plo-ma-tie* [di-plo-ma-si]; *fa-cé-tie* [fa-se-si] *witticism*; *mi-nu-tie* [mi-ny-si] *trifle*; *pé-ri-pé-tie* [pe-ri-pe-si] *vicissitude*; *pro-phé-tie* [prɔ-fe-si] *prophecy*; *thé-o-cra-tie* [te-ɔ-kra-si]. It will be

noticed that the English correspondent to these French words ends in *cy* or *tia*. But in the feminine terminations *-tie* and *-ties* of past participles, and in all parts of the verb *châ-tier*, *ti* has its normal value of [ti]: *a-pla-tie* [a-pla-ti] *flattened*; *a-ver-tie* [a-ver-ti] *warned*; *tu châ-tie-ras* [ty ʃa-ti-ra] *thou wilt punish*; also the words *rô-tie* [rə-ti] *toast*; *so-tie* [sə-ti] *farce*, retain the *t*; *é-pi-zo-o-ti* has [e-pi-zə-ɔ-si] and [e-pi-zə-ɔ-ti] *epizooty*.

282 *-tial*. *t*=[s]: *im-par-tial* [ẽ-par-sjal]; *i-ni-tial* [i-ni-sjal]; *nup-tial* [nyp-sjal]; *mar-tial* [mar-sjal]; *par-tial* [par-sjal] *biased*; *par-tia-li-té* [par-sja-li-te].

283 *-tiel*. *t*=[s]: *con-fi-den-tiel* [kɔ̃-fi-dã-sjel]; *es-sen-tiel* [e-sã-sjel]; *par-tiel* [par-sjel]; *po-ten-tiel* [pɔ-tã-sjel]; *pro-vi-den-tiel* [prɔ-vi-dã-sjel]; *sub-stan-tiel* [syp-stã-sjel].

284 *-tieux*. *t*=[s]: *am-bi-tieux* [ã-bi-sjø]; *cap-tieux* [kap-sjø]; *dé-vo-tieux* [de-vo-sjø]; *fac-tieux* [fak-sjø]; *mi-nu-tieux* [mi-ny-sjø]. For the feminine *-tieuse* forms, simply add [ɪz] to the masculine: [ã-bi-sjøɪz].

285 *-tion*. *t*=[s]: *fonc-tion* [fɔ̃k-sjø]; *na-tion* [na-sjø]; *por-tion* [pɔr-sjø]; *ra-tion* [ra-sjø]; *sta-tion* [sta-sjø]; *su-jé-tion* [sy-ʒe-sjø] *subjection*.

286 *-tien*. *t*=[s] in proper names: *Bé-o-tien* [be-ɔ-sjẽ]; *Ca-pé-tien* [ka-pe-sjẽ]; *Di-o-clé-tien* [di-ɔ-kle-sjẽ]; *Do-mi-tien* [dɔ-mi-sjẽ]; *Ê-gyp-tien* [e-ʒip-sjẽ]; *Hel-vé-tien* [el-ve-sjẽ]; *Ho-ra-tien* [ɔ-ra-sjẽ]; *Li-li-pu-tien* [li-li-py-sjẽ]; *Ti-tien* [ti-sjẽ]; *Vé-ni-tien* [ve-ni-sjẽ].

287 -tient. t=[s] (not in verbs) in *pa-tient* [pa-sjũ], and the derivatives *patiemment*, *patience*, *patienter*, *impatiemment*, *impatience*, *impatient*, *impatientant*, *impatienter*; also in *quo-tient* [kɔ-sjũ].

288 -tium. t=[s]: *Ac-tium* [ak-sjɔm]; *La-tium* [la-sjɔm]; *stron-tium* [strɔ-sjɔm] a yellow metal.

289 ti. The group *ti*, followed by a vowel, in other cases, may be said in general to have its own value [tj]. A brief summary of the principal cases follows.

290 ti+vowel=tj when preceded by s (or x, of which *mix-tion* [mis-tjɔ̃] *mixture*; *mix-tion-ner* [mis-tjɔ̃-ne] *to mix* appear to be the only available examples). The examples of ti+vowel, preceded by s, are numerous: *bas-tion* [bas-tjɔ̃]; *bes-tial* [bes-tjal]; *com-bus-tion* [kɔ̃-bys-tjɔ̃]; *con-ges-tion* [kɔ̃-ʒes-tjɔ̃]; *di-ges-tion* [di-ʒes-tjɔ̃]; *dy-nas-tie* [di-nas-ti]; *hos-tie* [ɔs-ti] *consecrated host*; *ques-tion* [kɛs-tjɔ̃]; *sug-ges-tion* [syg-ʒes-tjɔ̃]; *ves-tiai-re* [ves-tjɛr] *dressng-room*.

291 ti+vowel=tj in the verb-endings -tions, -tiez of the first conjugation: *por-tions* [pɔr-tjɔ̃] (we) *were carrying*; (but the noun *por-tions*, meaning *portions*, *parts of*=[pɔr-sjɔ̃]); *por-tiez* [pɔr-tje] (you) *were carrying*; *no-tions* [nɔ-tjɔ̃] (we) *were noting*; *no-tiez* [nɔ-tje] (you) *were noting*.

292 -tie preceded by a consonant=[ti]: *a-né-an-tie* [a-ne-ã-ti] *annihilated*; *ga-ran-tie* [ga-rã-ti] *guaranty*;

or-tie [ɔr-ti] *nettle*; **par-tie** [par-ti] *portion*; **sor-tie** [sɔr-ti] *exit*. But the words **in-ep-tie** [i-nɛpsi] *inept*, **in-er-tie** [i-nɛr-si] *inertia* have the s sound.

293 ti+vowel=[tj] in the endings **-tié**, **-tier**, **-tiers** and in **tiè** in **-tiè-me** and **-tiè-me-ment**: **a-mi-tié** [a-mi-tje] *friendship*; **cen-tiè-me** [sɑ̃-tjem] *one hundredth*; **cen-tiè-me-ment** [sɑ̃-tjem-mɑ̃] *in the hundredth place*; **chan-tier** [ʃɑ̃-tje] *wood-yard*; **char-pen-tier** [ʃar-pɑ̃-tje] *carpenter*; **châ-tier** [ʃɑ̃-tje] *to chastise*; **en-tier** [ɑ̃-tje] *entire*; **en-tiè-re** [ɑ̃-tjɛr] *entire*; **fron-tiè-re** [frɔ̃-tjɛr]; **frui-tier** [frɥi-tje] *fruit-bearing*; **frui-tiè-re** [frɥi-tjɛr] *fruit-bearing*; **in-i-mi-tié** [i-ni-mi-tje] *unfriendliness*; **moi-tié** [mwa-tje] *the half*; **pé-nul-tiè-me** [pe-nyl-tjem] *penult*; **pi-tié** [pi-tje] *pity*; **Poi-tiers** [pwa-tje]; **por-tier** [pɔr-tje] *doorkeeper*; **por-tiè-re** [pɔr-tjɛr] *doorkeeper*; **quan-tiè-me** [kɑ̃-tjem] *day (of the month)*; **quar-tier** [kar-tje] *quarter*; **sep-tiè-me** [se-tjem] *seventh*; **tiers** [tjɛr] *third*; **ving-tiè-me** [vɛ̃-tjem] *twentieth*; **vo-lon-tiers** [vɔ-lɔ̃-tje] *willingly*. But the words **bal-bu-tier** [bal-by-sje] *to stammer* (and the derivative **bal-bu-tie-ment** [bal-by-si-mɑ̃] *stammering*); **dif-fé-ren-tier** [di-fe-rɑ̃-sje] *to differentiate*; **in-i-tier** [i-ni-sje] *to initiate* (and derivative **in-i-tia-tion** [i-ni-sja-sjɔ̃]); **sa-tié-té** [sa-sje-te] *satiety*; **trans-sub-stan-tier** [trɑ̃-syp-stɑ̃-sje] *transubstantiate* have the s sound.

294 ti=[tj] in the groups **tia**, **tien**, **tienne**, **tio** making up the following words: **an-tien-ne** [ɑ̃-tjen] *anthem*; **chré-tien** [kre-tjɛ̃] *Christian*; **chré-tien-ne** [kre-tjen] *Christian*; **É-tien-ne** [e-tjen] *Stephen*; **é-tiez** [e-tje] (you) *were*; **é-tio-ler** [e-tjo-le] *to make pale*; **é-tions** [e-tjɔ̃] (we) *were*;

ga-li-ma-tias [ga-li-ma-tja] *gibberish*; **main-tien** [mǎ-tjǎ] *bearing*; **sou-tien** [su-tjǎ] *support*; **tia-re** [tja:r] *tiara*; **tien** [tjǎ] *thine*; **tien-ne** [tjen] *thine*.

295 *t* final (350-352) is regularly silent: **af-fut** [a-fy] *gun-carriage*; **ban-quet** [bǎ-ke] *strait*; **dé-troit** [de-trwa] *strait*; **é-tat** [e-ta] *state*; **ha-bit** [a-bi] *coat*; **hé-raut** [e-ro] *herald*; **im-pot** [ǎ-po] *tax*; **in-té-rêt** [ǎ-te-re] *interest*; **nuit** [nqi] *night*; **ren-fort** [rǎ-fɔ:r] *reënforcement*; **saut** [so] *leap*; **sou-hait** [swe] *wish*.

296 *t* final is pronounced in some words ending in **ct**: **com-compact** [kǎ-pakt]; **con-tact** [kǎ-takt]; **cor-rect** [kǎ-rekt]; **di-rect** [di-rekt]; **ex-act** [eg-zakt]; **in-cor-rect** [ǎ-kǎ-rekt]; **in-di-rect** [ǎ-di-rekt]; **in-ex-act** [i-neg-zakt]; **in-fect** [ǎ-fekt]; **in-tact** [ǎ-takt]; **tact** [takt]; **strict** [strikt].

297 *t* final is pronounced in some words ending in **st**: **bal-last** [ba-last]; **Brest** [brɛst]; **Christ** [krist]; **Er-nest** [er-nɛst]; **est** [ɛst] *east*; **nord-est** [nɔrd-ɛst] *northeast*; **nord-ouest** [nɔrd-west] *northwest* (363); **ouest** [west] *west*; **sud-est** [sy-dɛst] *southeast*; **sud-ouest** [syd-west] *southwest*; **toast** [tɔst]; **whist** [wist]; **zest** [zɛst] *nonsense! presto*.

298 *t* final is pronounced after a vowel in some words of which the following are quite common: **but** [byt] or [by] *end, object*; **brut** [bryt] *gross*; **chut** [ʃyt] *hush*; **dot** [dɔt] *dowry*; **fat** [fat] *fop*; **huit** [qi] *eight* (except before the initial consonant of a word numbered by it); **lut** [lyt] *lut-ing* (chemistry); **mat** [mat] *dull, checkmated*; **net** [nɛt] *clean*.

299 t (or th, h always silent) is pronounced in quite a number of loan words and proper names such as the following: **ab-rupt** [ab-rypt]; **a-co-nit** [a-kə-nit]; **Belt** [bɛlt]; **bis-muth** [bis-myt]; **co-balt** [kə-balt]; **dé-fi-cit** [de-fi-sit]; **Ê-li-sa-beth** [e-li-za-bet]; **et cæ-te-ra** [et se-te-ra]; **ex-e-at** [ɛg-ze-at]; **gra-nit** [gra-nit] and [gra-ni]; **in-dix-huit** [ɛ̃ di zuɪt]; **in-dult** [ɛ̃-dylt]; **Ja-phet** [ʒa-fet]; **Ju-dith** [ʒy-dit]; **knout** [knut] *scourge*; **Loth** [lɔt]; **luth** [lyt] *lute*; **malt** [malt]; **mam-mouth** [ma-mut]; **oc-ci-put** [ɔk-si-py(t)]; **o-piat** [ɔ-pia(t)]; **pré-té-rit** [pre-te-ri(t)]; **rapt** [rapt] *seizure*; **Seth** [set]; **Soult** [sult]; **spalt** [spalt]; **su-bit** [sy-bi(t)] *sudden*; **tran-sept** [trā-se(pt)] (270); **tran-sit** [trā-zi(t)] (270); **ver-mouth** [ver-mut]; **zê-nith** [ze-nit]; **zest** [zest] *nonsense!*

300 Special cases. As may be discerned from some of the preceding examples, usage as regards pronouncing or not final t in learned words of relatively recent formation varies. Moreover such is the difference of opinion, that in order to illustrate it without bias, it seems expedient merely to quote what those who have been and are considered good authority indicate. Teachers and educated Frenchmen, for obvious reasons, are apt to have decided preferences, and these are worthy the student's careful consideration. Five authoritative works are here cited as vouching for the pronunciation of the words in the following list: Hatzfeld, Darmesteter et Thomas, *Dictionnaire* (H); Michaelis-Passy, *Dictionnaire phonétique* (P); Rousselot, *Précis de prononciation* (R); Viëtor, *Elemente der Phonetik* (V); Lesaint, *Traité de la prononciation française* (L): **ab-ject** [ab-ʒekt] H, L, R, V; [ab-ʒɛ(kt)]

P; **as-pect** [as-pe] H, P; [as-pek] L, V; **but** [by] *end, object*, H, L; [by(t)] P; "the t is sounded when the word occurs at the end of a sentence," V; «on hésite pour un certain nombre de mots: [by] et [byt], [fa] et [fat], [nə] et [net]» R; **cir-con-spect** [sir-kō-spek] H, L; [sir-kō-spə] P; [sir-kō-spə] [sir-kō-spek] [sir-kō-spekt] R; **dis-tinct** [dis-tē:kt] or [dis-tē] P; [dis-tē:kt] H, R; [dis-tē] «vieilli», R, H; [dis-tēkt] [dis-tēk] [dis-tē] L. The forms **distinctif**, **distinction** and **distinctement** sound both c and t as in [dis-tē:kt]; **dé-fi-cit** [de-fi-sit] H, L; [de-fi-si(t)] P; **dis-trict** [dis-tri] P; [dis-trikt] H; [dis-tri] «vieilli» H; [dis-trik] L; **ex-act** [eg-zakt] or [eg-za] P; [eg-za] R; [eg-zakt] «vieilli» R; [eg-zakt] H; [eg-za] «vieilli» H; **fat** [fat] P, H, L; [fat] or [fa] R; **fait** (substantive) [fe] or [fet] *deed*, P, R; [fe] H, L; [fet] V; **gent** [ʒā] or [ʒāit] P; [ʒā] H, L; the word means *race* or *nation*: «la gent trotte-menu,» for *rats and mice*; **gra-nit** [gra-nit] or [gra-ni] H, R, P; [gra-nit] L; **net** [net] *clean, plain*, P, H, L; [net] or [nə] R; **sot** (substantive) [so] *fool*, P, R, H, L, [sot] V; sometimes [sot] in the provinces; **post-scrip-tum** [pəs(ts)krip-təm] P; [pəst-skrip-təm] H; **re-spect** [re-spə] P; [re-spek] H; [re-spə] «vieilli» H; [re-spekt] [re-spek] [re-spə] R; **su-bit** [sy-bi] *sudden*, H, P; [sy-bit] L; **suc-cinct** [syk-sē] H, P, L; [syk-sēkt] or [syk-sē] R; **sus-pect** [sys-pekt] H; [sys-pekt] or [sys-pek] L; [sys-pekt] [sus-pek], [sys-pe] R; **soit!** [swat] *be it so*, P; [swat] or [swa] R; [swa] L; **ver-dict** [ver-di(k)] P, R; [ver-dikt] H; [ver-dik] L; **vi-vat** [vi-va] P, R; [vi-vat] H.

As in the case of the educated Frenchman, so, undoubtedly, the educated teacher will have formed a decisive opinion in regard to the more usual form prevailing

where several may be heard. Therefore, in order to avoid confusion, not only under this particular case of the treatment of final *t*, but for usage in general as to pronunciation, the student will do well to rely on his teacher's judgment until such time as he may be able to judge for himself by comparing authorities as regards the usage in the manner above outlined, and thus form his own opinion. It remains to be added that much divergence of opinion exists in regard to what works pass as current authority. Here again the experienced teacher will best serve the student's purpose by differentiating for him the point of view of the respective French "authorities."

301 *t* is silent in the following words: **Jé-sus-Christ** [ʒe-zy-kri] although sounded in the word **Christ** [krist] when used alone; **Goth** [go]; **Os-tro-got(h)** [ɔs-trɔ-go]; **Vi-si-got(h)** [vi-zi-go]; **as-thme** [asm] *asthma*; **is-thme** [ism] *isthmus*; **cent un** [sã œ] *one hundred and one*.

302 *t* before a vowel (cf. 350 *et seq.*) is sounded in **sept** [set] *seven*; **huit** [ɥit] *eight*; **vingt** [vẽ:t] *twenty*, as in the examples: **sept arbres** [set ar-br] *seven trees*; **huit heu-res** [ɥit œ:r] *eight o'clock*; **vingt hom-mes** [vẽt ɔm] *twenty men*; also when final at the end of a phrase: **il y en a sept, huit, vingt** [il j ɑ na set, ɥit, vẽt] *there are seven, eight, twenty of them*. And when **sept, huit, vingt** are equivalent to an ordinal: **le sept mai** [lə set mɛ] *the seventh of May*; **le huit jan-vier** [lə ɥit ʒɑ-vje]; **le vingt juin** [lə vẽt ʒɥẽ] *the twentieth of June*. Otherwise the *t* is silent: **sept pom-mes** [se pɔm] *seven apples*; **huit poi-res** [ɥi pwair] *eight pears*; **vingt sol-dats** [vẽ solda] *twenty soldiers*.

303 *t* is sounded in the numerals from *twenty-one* to *twenty-nine*: *vingt et un* [vẽ te œ] *twenty-one*; *vingt-deux* [vẽt dø]; *vingt-trois* [vẽt trwɔ] *twenty-three*; *vingt-neuf* [vẽt næf] *twenty-nine*; but in the numerals from *eighty* to *ninety-nine* inclusive the *t* is silent: *qua-tre-vingt-un* [ka-trə vẽ œ] *eighty-one*; *qua-tre-vingt-dix-huit* [ka-trə vẽ di-zɥit] *ninety-eight*.

EXERCISE LII, illustrating *t* and *th* = [t]. Write, dividing whenever possible, as in writing and printing, pronouncing aloud the syllables and words as you write, the following: antipathie, apathie, apte, brut, centième, chrestomathie, chrétien, Christ, nous contractions, déficit, dot, dynastie, frontière, nous gâtions, granit, inimitié, nos intentions, Poitiers, portier, quartier, repartie, rôtie, sortie, soutien, suggestion, sympathie, tact, Véniat, vingtième.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write these same words, dividing and pronouncing aloud the syllables, whenever possible, as in spoken French, making use of the key alphabet.

EXERCISE LIII, illustrating *t* = [s]. Write, dividing the syllables as in written French, pronouncing word and syllable aloud as you write, the following: balbutier, conditionnel, différentier, égyptiaque, essentiel, facétieux, Horatius, impartialité, ineptie, inertie, initier, liliputien, martial, nation, patience, plénipotentiaire, primatie, prophétie, propitiatoire, rationnel, satiété, substantiel, suprématie, tertio, Titien, transsubstantier.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write these same words, dividing them as in spoken French, pronouncing aloud as you write them, syllables and words, using the key alphabet.

EXERCISE LIV, illustrating silent *t*: Write, dividing, whenever possible, as in writing and printing, pronouncing aloud the syllables and words as you write them, the following: août, appétit, art, billet, carat, dégât, dépôt, doigt, écart, et, état, fort, haut, héraut, inadéquat, manuscrit, mets, odorat, pavot, pot, quart, rat, rempart, renfort, résultat, rets, sabbat, sort, souhait, urgent, vert.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write these same words, dividing them as in spoken French, pronouncing aloud the syllables and words, using the key alphabet.

304 $v = [v]$ as in **vent**, **rive**, about as in English *ever*. It does not occur as final: **le Ha-vre** [$l\grave{a} \text{ a}i\text{vr}$]; **veu-ve** [$v\text{œ}:\text{v}$] *widow*; **vi-va-ce** [$vi\text{-}vas$] *long-lived*; **voir** [$vwa\text{ir}$] *to see*; **vou-loir** [$vu\text{-}lwair$] *to wish*; **vrai** [$v\text{r}\text{e}$] *true*.

305 $[v]$ is represented by **f** in the word **neuf** [$n\text{œf}$] *nine* when the latter is linked over before a vowel: **neuf enfants** [$n\text{œ} \text{ v}\ddot{u}\text{-f}\ddot{a}$] *nine children*; **neuf heures** [$n\text{œ} \text{ v}\text{œ}:\text{r}$] *nine o'clock*. **Neuf** is linked when, as in these cases, before a word it multiplies (342).

306 $[v]$ is represented by **w** (307) in many names, especially foreign words; such, at least, seems to be the unstudied natural French usage. The cases where a *w*, as in English, is heard, indicate English influence: **Crom-well** [$k\text{r}\text{œm}\text{-}v\text{el}$]; **War-wich** [$var\text{-}vik$]; **Wa-ter-loo** [$va\text{-}ter\text{-}lu$].

EXERCISE LV, illustrating **v**. Write, divide as in written French, pronouncing aloud the syllables and words: *active, raviver, revolver, sève, valet, valu, valve, vent, Versailles, verveine, vienne, vain, vivant, vivre, vont, votre, vôtre*.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write these same words, divide them as in spoken French, pronouncing aloud the syllables and words, using the key alphabet.

307 $w = [v]$, as a consonant, occurs only in a very small number of foreign words, and is usually pronounced like an English *v* (cf. 306); naturally the better the French-

man knows English, the more likely is he to pronounce as in English and the less likely to follow the French system. **Bruns-wick** [brɔ̃z-vik]; **tram-way** [tram-wɛ]; **wa-gon** [va-gɔ̃]; **Wa-gram** [va-gram]; **Wal-ter Scott** [val-ter skɔt]; **wa-ter-proof** [va-ter-pruf]; **Wash-ing-ton** [va-zɛg-tɔ̃]; **We-ber** [ve-bɛr]; **Wi-si-goth** [vi-zi-go].

308 **w**=[w] like the English *w* in *well*; that is, **u**+vowel: **rail-way** [rel-wɛ]; **sand-wich** [sand-witʃ]; **wig-wam** [wig-wam].

309 **wh**=[w] that is, the **h** is absolutely silent: **Whig** [wig]; **whist** [wist]; **whis-k(e)y** [wis-ki].

EXERCISE LVI, illustrating **w**=[v]. Write, divide as in writing and printing, and pronounce aloud the following words: Walker, Wallon, Walpole, warrant, Watteau, Wellington, Weimar, Weser, Wiesbaden, Winkelmann, Wissenbourg, wolfram, Worms.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write, divide as in spoken French, and pronounce aloud these same words, using the key alphabet.

310 **x** has five sounds: [ks], [k], [gz], [s], [z].

x=[ks], the usual value, 1° in the prefix, **ex-** or **hex-** initial followed by a consonant: **ex-cla-ma-tion** [ɛ(k)s-kla-ma-sjɔ̃]; **ex-pa-trier** [ɛ(k)s-pa-tri-e]; **ex-pé-dier** [ɛ(k)s-pe-dje]; **ex-plo-rer** [ɛ(k)s-plɔ̃-re]; **ex-tir-per** [ɛ(k)-stir-pe]. The [k] in popular pronunciation in such words is not sounded. This popular manner of speech need not be imitated. It is not uncommon in the language of the street and is not infrequently observed and noted. 2° In the body of words: **A-lex-an-dre** [a-lɛk-sɑ̃dr]; **dex-tre** [dɛ(k)-str] *right hand* and *right-handed*; cf. the remarks

just made in regard to the popular elimination of **k** in the combination **ks**=**x** by the uneducated. **Mex-i-co** [mek-si-ko]; **six-te** [sikst] *sixth*; **ox-y-gè-ne** [øk-si-ʒen]; **tex-te** [tɛkst]. 3° at the end of a number of words: **A-jax** [a-ʒaks]; **bo-rax** [bɔ-raks]; **Dax** [daks]; **Fé-lix** [fe-likʃ]; **Fox** [fɔks]; **in-dex** [ɛ̃-deks]; **la-rynx** [la-rɛ̃:ks]; **lynx** [lɛ̃:ks]; **o-nyx** [ɔ-niks]; **Pol-lux** [pɔ-lyks]; **pré-fix** [pre-fiks]; **sphinx** [sfɛ̃:ks]; **si-lex** [si-leks]; **tho-rax** [tɔ-raks].

311 **x**=**k**(+s). **x** sounds as [k] in initial **ex** followed by **ce**, **ci**, and **s**: **ex-cé-dant** [ɛk-se-dɑ̃] *surplus* (not [eks] in one-syllable, as in the cases under 1° 310, but the **x** is represented by [k] while the [s] represents the **c** of the second syllable); **ex-cès** [ɛk-sɛ]; **ex-ces-sif** [ɛk-sɛ-sif]; **ex-cep-tion** [ɛk-sɛp-sjɔ̃]; **ex-ci-ser** [ɛk-si-ze] *to cut off*; **ex-ci-tant** [ɛk-si-tɑ̃] *exciting*; **ex-su-der** [ɛk-sy-de] *to perspire*.

312 **x**=[gz] in the prefix **ex-** or **hex-** before a vowel or silent **h** and in Greek proper names: **ex-a-men** [eg-za-mɛ̃] *examination*; [eg-za-men] may still be heard in the south of France, due to the Latin pronunciation of the word; **ex-empt** [eg-zɑ̃] *constable*; **ex-er-ci-ce** [eg-zɛr-sis]; **ex-hi-bi-tion** [eg-zi-bi-sjɔ̃]; **ex-hor-ter** [eg-zɔr-tɛ]; **ex-i-ger** [eg-zi-ʒe] *to exact*; **ex-i-ler** [eg-zi-le]; **hex-a-go-ne** [eg-za-gɔ̃n] or [eg-za-gom] or [ɛk-sa-gom]; **hex-a-mè-tre** [eg-za-me-tr]. Greek proper names: **Xan-thus** [gzɑ̃-tys]; **Xan-tip-pe** [gzɑ̃-tip]; **Xa-vier** [gza-vje]; **Xé-no-phon** [gze-nɔ-fɔ̃n]; **Xer-xès** [gzɛr-sɛ:s]; **Xan-the** [gzɑ̃t].

313 **x**=[s] when final in a few words, mostly proper nouns (cf. 267): **Aix** [eks] and [ɛs] *ville de Province*; **Aix-la-**

Chapelle [ʧs-la-ʃa-pel]; **Aix-les-Bains** [ʧs-lɛ-bɛ̃]; **Au-xer-re** [o-sɛ̃r] and [ɔ-sɛ̃r]; **Au-xois** [o-swa]; **Au-xon-ne** [o-sɔ̃n] and [ɔ-sɔ̃n]. Also initial **x** in **Xain-trail-les** = [s] [sɛ̃-traɪ]; **Bé-a-trix** [be-a-tris]; **Bru-xel-les** [bry-sɛl]; **Ca-dix** [ka-dis] and [ka-diks]; **dix** [dis] *ten*; **six** [sis] *six* (when these numerals come at the end of a phrase or do not precede and modify a noun); **soi-xan-tai-ne** [swa-sũ-tɛn]; **soi-xan-te** [swa-sũt] *sixty*; **U-xel-les** [y-sɛl]; **Xer-xès** [gzɛr-sɛis].

314 **x** = [z] in **deu-xiè-me** [dø-zjɛm] *second*; **dix-huit** [di-zɥit] *eighteen*; **dix-hui-tiè-me** [di-zɥi-tjɛm] *eighteenth*; **di-xiè-me** [di-zjɛm] *tenth*; **dix-neuf** [diz-nœf] *nineteen*; **dix-neu-viè-me** [diz-nœ-vjɛm] *nineteenth*; **si-xain** [si-zɛ̃] *six-line stanza*; **si-xiè-me** [si-zjɛm] *sixth*; and the derivatives in **-ment** of the numerals here noted.

315 **x** final is regularly silent (but see 313): **aux** [o] *to the*; **ceux** [sø] *those*; **che-vaux** [ʃə-vo] *horses*; **choux** [ʃu] *cabbages*; **creux** [krø] *hollow*; **croix** [krwa] *cross*; **cru-ci-fix** [kry-si-fi]; **deux** [dø] *two*; **flux** [fly] *flow*; **heu-reux** [œ-rø] *happy*; **paix** [pɛ] *peace*; **per-drix** [pɛr-dri] *partridge*; **prix** [pri] *price*; **toux** [tu] *cough*; **voix** [vwa] *voice*. **x** is silent in **six**, **dix** (cf. 313) before a consonant or **h** aspirate: **six pom-mes** [si pɔm] *six apples*; **dix sol-dats** [di sɔl-da] *ten soldiers*; **six hé-ros** [si-ɛrɔ] *six heroes*.

EXERCISE LVII, illustrating the various values of **x**. Write, divide, pronouncing aloud syllables and words as you write them, the following: 1° **x** = [ks]: **ex-ca-va-tion**, **exclamer**, **exclure**, **excursion**, **expansif**, **expatrier**, **Halifax**, **phénix**, **le Styx**. 2° **x** = [k]: **excéder**, **excellence**, **exceller**, **excepté**, **exception**, **excitation**, **exsangue**. 3° **x** = [gz]: **exact**, **exécuter**, **exemple**, **exhorter**, **exhumer**, **exiger**, **exiler**, **exotique**. 4° **x** = [s]: **Bruxelles**, **il en a dix**, **dix-sept**, **dix-septième**,

Luxeuil, c'est le six, soixantième, six-huit, six-quatre. 5° $x = [z]$: deuxième, deuxièmement, dix-huit, dixième, dix-neuf, sixain, sixième. x silent: Cîteaux, courroux, faux, houx, jaloux, tu peux, je prévaux, taux.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write these words, dividing them as in spoken French, pronouncing aloud syllables and words, using the key alphabet.

316 $z = [z]$ as in *zè-le* [*zɛ(ɪ)l*] *zeal*; *ro-se* [*roɪz*], about as in English *cozy*: *a-zu-ré* [*a-zy-re*] *azure color*; *ba-zar* [*ba-zar*]; *vi-zir* [*vi-zir*]; *zé-ro* [*ze-ro*]; *zo-ne* [*zom*]; *gaz* [*gaɪz*] *gas*; *Suez* [*sɥɛɪz*].

317 $[z]$ is regularly represented by *s* between vowels (268): *ro-se* [*roɪz*]; and in *deu-xiè-me* and the other numerals noted in 314 is represented by *x*.

318 *z* final is regularly silent: *al-lez* [*a-le*] *go*; *as-sez* [*a-se*] *enough*; *Du-mou-riez* [*dy-mu-rje*]; *Du-prez* [*dy-pre*]; *Gé-ru-sez* [*ʒe-ry-ze*]; *néz* [*ne*] *nose*; *por-tez* [*pər-te*] *carry*; *riz* [*ri*] *rice*; *ve-nez* [*və-ne*] *come*.

319 *z* final (357-359) is pronounced in *gaz* [*gaɪz*] *gas*, and in a few proper names; the sound is usually $[z]$ after vowels and $[s]$ after consonants: *Aus-ter-litz* [*os-ter-lits*]; *Ber-lio-z* [*ber-ljoɪz*]; *Biar-ritz* [*bja-rits*]; *Bu-loz* [*by-lɔɪz*]; *Diaz* [*djaɪz*]; *Fritz* [*frits*]; *Metz* [*mɛs*]; *Vé-ra-Cruz* [*ve-ra kryɪz*].

EXERCISE LVIII, illustrating $z = [z]$ and $[s]$. Write, divide, pronouncing aloud as you write syllable and word, the following: 1° $z = [z]$ *gazon*, *Sanchez*, *Suzanne*, *suzerain*, *topaze*, *zèbre*, *zigzag*. 2° $z = [s]$ *Aranjuez*, *Cortez*, *eau de seltz*; *Goritz*, *Leibnitz*.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISE. Write, divide as in spoken French, pronouncing aloud as you write syllable and word, these same words, using the key alphabet.

Examples of **s**=[z] written **s**, and regularly so when between vowels, but also in a few other words (see 270): Alsace, amuser, apaiser, Asie, des œufs, des oignons, écraser, lisible, oser, raser, résoudre, ruse. **Examples** of **x**=[ʒ] and written **x** (see 313): deux enfants, deuxième, dix-huit, dix-neuf, six amis. Thus, as shown above, the sound [z] is represented by the letters **z**, **s** between vowels and **x**.

VII REVIEW. BRIEF RÉSUMÉ OF THE VOWEL COMBINATIONS

320 Vowel combinations representing simple sounds: **ai**, **aie**, **ay**=**[ɛ]** (90); **ei**, **ey**=**[ɛ]** (90); **au**, **eau**=**[o]** (102); **au** before **r**, etc.,=**[o]** (112); **eu** (**ue** after **c** and **g**), **œu**, **œ**=**[œ]** (118) or **[ø]** (114); **ou**=**[u]** (119). These combinations merely represent simple sounds and receive attention under the respective sound as indicated by the reference. They are here briefly summarized:

321 **ai**, **aie**, **ay**, except as noted immediately below, where the value is **[e]**, are pronounced **[ɛ]**. This occurs especially in the combinations **aie**, **air**, **aire**, **ais**, **aisse**, **aix**: **chair** [ʃɛ:r] *flesh*; **chai-se** [ʃɛ:z] *chair*; **je chan-tais** [ʒə ʃɑ̃-tɛ] *I was singing*; **craie** [krɛ] *chalk*; **grais-se** [grɛ:s] *fat*; **j'i-raïs** [ʒ i-rɛ] *I should go*; **paix** [pɛ] *peace*; **je par-le-raïs** [ʒə parl-rɛ] *I should speak*; **pay-er** [pe-je] *to pay*; **tai-re** [tɛ:r] *to be silent*.

322 ai is pronounced [e] in the auxiliary: j'ai [ʒe] *I have*; wherever it is final in the verb-endings: je chan-terai [ʒə ʃɑ̃t-re] *I shall sing*; j'i-rai [ʒi-re] *I shall go*; je par-lai [ʒə par-le] *I spoke*; in the forms of the verb savoir [sa-vwair] *to know*: je sais [ʒə se] *I know*; tu sais [ty se] *thou knowest*; il sait [il se] *he knows*; and in a few words: gai [ge] *gay*; geai [ʒe] *jay*; quai [ke] *quay* (82). ay=[e] in a-yez [e-je] *have (ye)*; a-yons [e-jɔ̃] *let us have*. Elsewhere, as noted in 320, these combinations have the sound of è, that is [ɛ].

323 ei and ey are regularly pronounced è, that is [ɛ], wherever they occur: as-sey-ez-vous [a-se-je vu] *be seated*; ba-lei-ne [ba-len] *whale*; gras-sey-er [gra-se-je] *to pronounce r with the uvula*; nei-ge [neɪʒ] *snow*; pa-reil-le [pa-rɛi:] *equal*; pei-ne [pen] *pain*; Sei-ne [seɪn]; sei-ze [sɛiʒ] *sixteen*.

324 au and eau are regularly pronounced [o]: au [o] *to the*; aus-si [o-si] *also*; beau [bo] *beautiful*; ca-deau [ka-do] *present*; eau [o] *water*; nou-veau [nu-vo] *new*.

325 au before r is pronounced as open o, that is [ɔ]; also in the proper name Paul [pɔl]. In j'au-rai and j'au-rai-s the usage varies [ʒ o-re, ʒ o-rɛ] and [ʒ ɔ-re, ʒ ɔ-rɛ]. Lau-re [lɔiʀ]; lau-rier [lɔ-rje] *laurel*; Mau-re [mɔiʀ] *Moor*; res-tau-rant [rɛs-tɔ-rɑ̃].

326 eu (ue after c and g), œu, œ simply represent the open sound of eu, that is [œ], or the closed eu, that is [ø]. eu has regularly the closed sound [ø] when final or fol-

lowed by silent final consonants; also usually before $s=[z]$ or t within the syllable of a word: *dan-seu-se* [dã-sø:z] *dancer*; *é-meu-te* [e-mø:t] *riot*; *feu-tre* [fø:tr] *felt*; *heu-reux* [œ-rø] *happy*; *lieux* [ljø] *places*; *neu-tre* [nø:tr] *neuter*; *nœud* [nø] *knot*; *peu* [pø] *little*; *pré-cieu-se* [pre-sjø:z] *precious*; *vœux* [vø] *vows*.

327 *eu* elsewhere, as before pronounced final consonants, and before *il*, *ille*=[j] has the sound of the open *eu*, that is [œ], which is less commonly heard than the closed *eu*=[ø]: *accueil* [a-kœ:ij] *reception*; *a-veu-gle* [a-vœgl] *blind*; *bœuf* [bœf] *ox*; *jeu-ne* [jœn] *young*; *meu-ble* [mœbl] *piece of furniture*; *neuf* [nœf] *new, nine*; *œil* [œ:ij] *eye*; *œil-let* [œ-jɛ] *pink*; *or-gueil* [ɔr-gœ:ij] *pride*; *peu-ple* [pœ-pl] *people*; *veu-ve* [vœrv] *widow*.

328 *ou*=[u] regularly: *bout* [bu] *end*; *é-cou-tez* [e-ku-te] *listen*; *jou-jou* [ju-ju] *plaything*; *loup* [lu] *wolf*; *lou-pe* [lup] *magnifying glass*; *Lour-des* [lurd]; *tous-se* [tus] *coughs*.

VIII REVIEW. BRIEF RÉSUMÉ OF THE CONSONANTAL COMBINATIONS

329 *Consonantal combinations.* Like the vowel combinations or so-called digraphs and trigraphs, a number of consonant combinations represent simple sounds. They will be found treated in more detail under the respective sections to which they belong, as indicated by the reference: *ch*=[ʃ] as in *chas-se* [ʃas] *hunt* (182); *l*=[j] as in *gen-til-hom-me* [ʒã-ti-jəm] *nobleman* (230);

il, ill=[j] as in **bail** [ba:j] *lease*; **pail-le** [pa:j] *straw* (225); **gn**=[ɲ] in **rè-gne** [rɛɲ] *kingdom* (207); **ph**=**f** as in **phi-lo-so-phe** [fi-lɔ-zɔf] *philosopher* (191); double consonants in general (167), as **ss**=[s] as in **as-sez** [a-se] *enough* (267); **sc**=[s] as in **scè-ne** [sɛ:n] (277); **sch**=[ʃ] as in **schis-me** [ʃism] *schism* (278); **gu**=[g] as in **gué** [ge] *ford* (195); **qu**=[k] as in **qui** [ki] *who* (253); **th**=[t] as in **thé-â-tre** [te-a:tr] (279); **wh**=[w] as in **whist** [wist] (309).

IX LIAISON

330 In general. When two or more words are closely connected, as with a hyphen, or as an article or adjective with its noun, a subject or object-pronoun with its verb, a preposition with its object, an adverb with the word it modifies, the two words are then regarded as a unit sound group and not as two separate words. In such cases the final consonant, whether silent or sounded, before a word beginning with a vowel or silent **h**, is carried over to it in pronouncing the group:

331 Article and adjective with qualifying noun: **les en-fants** [le zã-fã] *the children*; **les bons en-fants** [le bõ-zã-fã] *the good children*; **un char-mant hom-me** [œ ʃar-mã-tõm] *a charming man*; **ai-ma-bles a-mis** [e-mabl-za-mi] *amiable friends*.

332 Subject or object pronoun with the verb: **nous ai-mons** [nu-zɛ-mõ] *we love*; **il nous ai-me** [il nu-zɛ:m] *he loves us*; **di-sait-on** [di-zɛ-tõ] *said they*; **don-nez-en** [dõ-ne-zã] *give some*; **dort-elle** [dõr-tɛl] *does she sleep?*

333 Auxiliaries and verbs; words connected with a hyphen: *vous avez eu* [vu-zave-zy] *you have had*; *je dois al-ler* [ʒə dwa-za-le] *I must go*; *il faut é-cri-re* [il fo-te-kri:r] *it is necessary to write*; *veu-il-lez en-trer* [vœ-je-zā-tre] *please come in*; *arc-en-ciel* [ar-kā sjel] *rainbow*; *pied-à-terre* [pje-ta tɛ:r] *temporary lodging*.

334 Verb with object or predicate complement: *nous at-ten-dons une let-tre* [nu-za-tā-dō-zyn letr]; *il é-crit u-ne ré-pon-se* [i-le-kri-tyn re-pō:s] *he writes a reply*; *nous som-mes à ta-ble* [nu sɔm-za ta-bl] *we are at the table*; *ce-la m'est é-gal* [sə-la mɛ-te-gal] *that is all the same to me*.

335 Preposition (except *se-lon*, 378) and object: *chez eux* [ʒe-zø] *at their house*; *sous un toit* [su-zœ twa] *under a roof*; *dans u-ne ten-te* [dā-zyn tā:t] *in a tent*.

336 Adverb with modifying word: *beau-coup ai-mé* [bo-ku-pe-me] *much loved*; *fort in-struit* [fɔr-tē-stru:i] *well instructed*; *res-tez en-co-re* [rɛs-te-zā-kɔ:r] *stay longer*; *très ha-bi-le* [trɛ-za-bil] *very able*; *trop en a-vant* [trɔ-pā-na-vā] *too far forward*.

337 Words so closely related as to represent but a single group or idea: *bon à rien* [bɔ-na rjɛ] or [bɔ-na rjɛ] *good for nothing*; *mot à mot* [mɔ-ta mo] *word by word*; *pas à pas* [pa-za pa] *step by step*; *pe-tit à pe-tit* [pɛ-ti-ta pɛ-ti] *little by little*; *plus ou moins* [ply-zu mwē] *more or less*; *prêt à par-tir* [prɛ-ta par-tir] *ready to leave*; *de temps en temps* [də tã-zā tã] *from time to time*.

338 The letters **j** and **v** do not occur as final, hence the question of linking does not occur. The letters **b**, **c**, **f** (but see 194 and 342), **k**, **l**, **p**, **q**, **r**, **t**, **z** are carried over without change of sound.

339 **b** final is rare, and is usually silent (171); consequently it is seldom linked, save where difficult to avoid linking: **Ja-cob est ve-nu** [ʒa-kə-bɛ və-ny] *Jacob has come*; **Jo-ab é-tait ne-veu de Da-vid** [ʒo-a-be-tɛ nə-vø də da-vid] *Joab was David's nephew*. But in the commonest cases where **b** occurs as final, as in **a-plomb** [a-plɔ̃] *assurance*; **Chris-to-phe Co-lomb** [kris-tɔf kə-lɔ̃]; **plomb** [plɔ̃] *lead*; **sur-plomb** [syʁ plɔ̃] *overhanging*, it is not linked.

340 **c** final (178) when silent, is not usually linked, as in the words: **ac-croc** [a-kʁo] *hitch*; **a-jonc** [a-ʒɔ̃] *furze*; **al-ma-nach** [al-ma-na]; **banc** [bɑ̃] *bench*; **ca-out-chouc** [ka-ut-ʃu] *rubber*; **clerc** [kleʁ] *clerk*; **cric** [kʁi] *jackscrew*; **croc** [kʁo] *hook*; **es-croc** [es-kʁo] *swindler*; **fer-blanc** [fɛʁ blɑ̃] *tin*; **franc** [frɑ̃] *twenty-cent piece*; **jonc** [ʒɔ̃] *reed*; **marc** [maʁ] *mark (coin)*; **rac-croc** [ra-kʁo] *lucky hit*; **tronc** [trɔ̃] *trunk*; **le lion de Saint-Marc** [lə liɔ̃ də sɛ̃ maʁ] *Saint Mark's lion*; **la pla-ce Saint-Marc à Ve-ni-se** [la plas sɛ̃ ma-ra vɛ-ni:z] *Saint Mark's square in Venice*; **marc d'argent** [maʁ d'ar-ʒɑ̃] (ancient French money); **du marc de ca-fé** [dy maʁ də ka-fe] *coffee-grounds*; **Saint-Marc Gi-rar-din** [sɛ̃ maʁ ʒi-rar-dɛ̃]; **banc à dos** [bɑ̃ a do] *seat with a back*; **es-croc in-tel-li-gent** [es-kʁo ɛ̃-tɛ-li-ʒɑ̃] *intelligent knave*; **le marc et le franc sont des piê-ces d'argent** [lə ma-re lə frɑ̃ sɔ̃ də pjɛs d'ar-ʒɑ̃] *the mark and the franc are silver coins*.

341 c final is linked in *croc-en-jam-be* [krə-kã ʒã:b] *tripping up*; *du blanc au noir* [dy blã-ko nwa:r] *from black to white*; *de clerc à maî-tre* [də kler-ka mɛ:tr] *from clerk to master*; *franc al-leu* [frã-ka-lø] *freehold*; *franc é-tour-di* [frã-ke-tur-di] *giddy-headed fellow*; *franc et net* [frã-ke net] *frank and plain*; *à franc é-trier* [a frã-ke-tri-je] *full speed*; *Marc An-toine* [mar-kã-twan]; *Marc Au-rê-le* [mar-ko-rel] (cf. with preceding examples of *marc* 340); *il est donc ar-ri-vé* [i-le dã-ka-ri-ve] *he has then arrived*.

342 f when linked, except in the word *neuf* *nine* (305), retains its proper value. Even in *neuf*, when linked, the v pronunciation is giving way to the normal f: *neuf enfants* [nœ-fã-fã] *nine children*; *neuf à table* [nœ-fa ta-bl] *nine at table*. Thus the f of *neuf* is following the analogy of the ordinary cases like *vif é-clat* [vi-fe-kla] *loud report*; *œuf à la coque* [œ-fa la køk] *egg in the shell*; *veuf en se-con-des no-ces* [vœ-fã sə-gõ:d nɔs] *widower marrying a second time*.

343 k final, whether before a vowel or a consonant, is sounded: *le co-peck est u-ne mon-naie rus-se* [lə kə-pe-kə-tyn mɔ-ne rys] *the copeck is a Russian coin*.

344 l final (221), whether before a vowel or a consonant, keeps its own value. Being silent in the following words, no linking takes place: *a-nil*, *ba-ril*, *che-nil*, *cour-til*, *cou-til*, *four-nil*, *frai-sil*, *fu-sil*, *nom-bril*, *ou-til*, *per-sil*, *pouls*, *soûl*, *sour-cil*. Being sounded in the following words, the linking before a vowel occurs naturally: *bel hom-me* [be-lɔm] *fine man*; *fil u-ni-que* [fi-ly-nik] *only*

thread; fol **es-poir** [fə-ləs-pwa:r] *foolish hope*; nou-vel an [nu-ve-lā] *new year*; seul **ha-bit** [sœ-la-bi] *only coat*.

345 *p* final is rarely linked; it may however be heard not infrequently in the adverbs **beau-coup** and **trop** before a vowel: **beau-coup é-tu-dié** [bo-ku-pe-ty-dje] *much studied*; **trop é-cla-tant** [trə-pe-kla-tā] *too bright*.

346 *q*=[*k*] (252). Notice the following: **le cinq mars** [lə sɛ:k mars] *the fifth of March*, the final consonant being so pronounced when the cardinal numeral is equivalent to an ordinal; **cinq en-fants** [sɛ-kā-fā] *five children*; **cinq hom-mes** [sɛ-kəm] *five men*; but **cinq li-vres** [sɛ livr] *five books*; **cinq hé-ros** [sɛ e-ro].

347 *r* final (262) of an adjective is linked only before a noun: **le pre-mier en-fant** [lə prə-mje-rā-fā] *the first child*; notice [prə-mje] but [prə-mje-rā-fā], *é* becoming *è* under the opening influence of *r*; **son der-nier a-vis** [sɔ der-nje-ra-vi] *his last counsel*; but: **il est lé-ger et é-tour-di** [i-lə le-ʒe e e-tur-di] *he is flighty and thoughtless*; **le pre-mier et le deu-xiè-me** [lə prə-mje e lə dø-zjem] *the first and the second*.

348 *r* of infinitive endings in *er* may be linked; and in reading, especially verse, usually is: **ai-mer à chan-ter** [e-mə-ra ʒā-te] *to love to sing*.

349 *r* final, when silent in nouns, is not linked: **le sen-tier es-car-pé** [lə sã-tje es-kar-pe] *the steep path*; **mon-sieur Er-nest** [mə-sjø ɛr-nest]; **un bou-lan-ger in-tel-li-gent** [œ bu-lā-ʒe ẽ-te-li-ʒā] *an intelligent baker*.

350 *t* final (295–298) of adjectives, verbs, participles and adverbs, though silent in the words themselves, is almost always linked: **un ex-cel-lent homme** [œ nek-sel-lā-təm] *an excellent man*; **el-le est fort en pei-ne** [ɛ-le fɔr-tā pen] *she is very much troubled*; **il faut es-say-er** [il fo-te-se-je] *it is necessary to try*; **en al-lant à pied** [ā-na-lā-ta pje] *in going on foot*.

351 *t* final of verb-endings *-ent*, *-ient*, although silent, is linked: **il tient à cela** [il tjē-ta sə-la] *he holds to that*; **il vient à temps** [il vjē-ta tā] *he comes in time*; **el-les se-raient in-vi-tées** [ɛl sə-re-tē-vi-te] *they would be invited*.

352 *t* final of the adjectives *court* and *fort* is only linked with the vowel of a following noun: **un court es-pa-ce** [œ kur-tes-pais] *a short space*; **un fort a-thlè-te** [œ fɔr-tat-lɛt] *a strong athlete*; but: **le che-min est court et fa-ci-le** [lə ʃə-mē ɛ kuir e fa-sil] *the road is short and easy*; **il est fort et bien bâ-ti** [i-le fɔr e bjē ba-ti] *he is strong and well built*.

353 *ect*. Words ending in *ect*, *ab-ject*, *cor-rect* (300), in which both *c* and *t* are sounded, link over before a vowel, naturally, the *t*. — The four words *as-pect*, *cir-con-spect*, *re-spect*, *sus-pect* link over the *c* (= *k*) ordinarily, although the usage varies: **as-pect ad-mi-ra-ble** [as-pe-kad-mi-rabl], also [as-pe ad-mi-rabl]; **cir-con-spect en tout** [sir-kō-spe-kā-tu], also [sir-kō-spek-tā-tu]; **man-quer de re-spect à quelqu'un** [mā-ke də re-spe-ka kel-kœ], also [mā-ke də re-spe a kel-kœ]; **il est sus-pect à son par-ti** [i-le sys-pe-ka sɔ par-ti], also [i-le sys-pe a sɔ par-ti] *he is*

an object of suspicion to his party; **re-spect hu-main** is always pronounced [rɛ-spɛ-ky-mɛ̃].

354 Although the *t* final of nouns is usually silent, nevertheless in the following common expressions it is linked: **ac-cent ai-gu** [ak-sǎ-te-gy]; **au doigt et à l'œil** [o dwa-te a lœi] *at beck and call*; **de point en point** [də pwɛ̃-tǎ pwɛ̃] *in detail*; **bout à bout** [bu-ta bu] *end to end*; **d'un bout à l'autre** [dœ bu-ta lotr] *from one end to the other*; **du haut en bas** [dy o-tǎ ba] *from top to bottom*; **d'un moment à l'autre** [d œ mɔ-mǎ-ta lotr] *from one moment to another*; **doit et a-voir** [dwa-te a-vwaɪr] *debit and credit*; **le fait est re-con-nu** [lə fɛ-tɛ rɛ-kɔ̃-ny] *the fact is recognized*; **nuit et jour** [nui-te ʒur] *night and day*; **par-le-ment an-glais** [parl-mǎ-tǎ-gle] *English parliament*; **point ex-cla-ma-tif** [pwɛ̃-tɛks-kla-ma-tif] *exclamation point*; **point in-ter-ro-ga-tif** [pwɛ̃-tɛ-tɛ-rɔ̃-ga-tif] *interrogation point*; **pot à fleur** [pɔ-ta flœr] *flower-pot*; **pot à eau** [pɔ-ta o] *water-pot*; **pot au lait** [pɔ-to le] *milk-pitcher*; **pot au feu** [pɔ-to fœ] *boiled beef and broth*; **pot aux roses** [pɔ-to ro:z] *pot of face-powder*; *mystery*.

355 *t* final of **cent un** [sǎ œ̃] *a hundred and one*, and of **cent onze** [sǎ ɔ̃:z] *a hundred and eleven*, is never linked. The *t* of the conjunction **et** is never linked: **fort et ac-tif** [fɔɪr e ak-tif] *strong and active*; **Paul et Alice** [pɔ-le a-lis].

356 *t* final in the endings **-ât, -art, -ert, -eurt, -ort, -ourt** (380) of verbs, nouns, some adverbs and prepositions is not linked, but the *r* is sounded just as though it were the final letter: **il se-rait bon qu'il ar-ri-vât aujour-**

d'hui [il sə-rɛ bɔ̃ ki-la-ri-va o-ʒur-dui] *it would be well for him to arrive to-day*; à part elle et vous [a pair ɛl e vu] *aside from her and you*; elle part à regret [ɛl pair a-rɛ-grɛ] *she leaves with regret*; il s'est of-fert à le soi-gner [il sɛ-tə-feɪr a lə swa-ɲɛ] *he offered to take care of him*; le dé-sert a-ri-de [lə de-zɛɪr a-ri-d] *the arid desert*; il meurt a-vec cou-ra-ge [il mœɪr a-vek ku-ra:ʒ] *he dies courageously*; à tort et à tra-vers [a tɔɪr e a tra-vɛɪr] *at random*; il court au feu [il kuɪr o fø] *he runs to the fire*.

357 z final (319) of the second person plural of verbs is regularly linked: vous ai-mez à li-re [vu-zɛ-me-za li:r] *you like to read*; vous al-lez à Pa-ris [vu-za-le-za pa-ri] *you are going to Paris*.

358 z final of as-sez, chez, is regularly linked: as-sez ai-ma-ble [a-se-zɛ-mabl] *kind enough*; chez eux [ʃɛ-zø] *at their house*.

359 z final of nez and riz is never linked: du riz au lait [dy ri o lɛ] *rice cooked with milk*; nez a-qui-lin [ne a-ki-lɛ̃] *aquiline nose*; nor is z linked in the expressions: por-tez ar-mes [pɔr-te arm] *carry arms*; pré-sen-tez ar-mes [pre-zɑ̃-te arm] *present arms*.

360 As may be seen from the above examples just cited, final consonants that are regularly silent like p, q or c=k, t, z are carried over without change of sound just as are those usually pronounced c, f, l, r. Nevertheless the linking of silent consonants of singular nouns is usually avoided: mot an-glais [mo ɑ̃-ɡlɛ] *English word*;

es-prit al-le-mand [es-pri al-mā] *German wit*; **ob-jet im-por-tant** [ɔb-ʒɛ ě-pər-tū] *important object*. Common expressions: **de temps en temps**, **pas à pas**, etc., enumerated in 337, form an exception.

361 **d, g, s, x**, when linked, have respectively the sound **t, k, z, ʒ**.

362 **d** = [t]: **quand i-rez-vous?** [kāi-ti-re vu] *when will you go?*; **pied-à-ter-re** [pje-ta tɛr] *momentary lodging*; **ré-pond-elle** [re-pɔ̃-tɛl] *she replies*; **le froid et le chaud** [lə frwa-te lə ʃo] *the cold and the heat*; **un froid ac-cueil** [œ frwa-ta-kœi] *a cool reception*; **un grand hom-me** [œ grā-təm] *a great man*; **de pied en cap** [də pje-tū kap] *from head to foot*; **com-prend-il** [kɔ̃-prā-til] *does he understand?*; **en-tend-on** [ɑ̃-tū-tɔ̃] *does one hear?*; **perd-il** [pɛr-til] *does he lose?*

363 The linking of **d** = [t] is most usual in cases of an adjective followed by its noun as in the example just above cited: **un grand hom-me**; or as in: **laid a-ni-mal** [lə-ta-ni-mal] *an ugly animal*; **se-cond é-ta-ge** [sə-gɔ̃-te-ta:ʒ] *third story*; but if the word following the adjective is not a noun, the **d** is silent: **le se-cond et le troi-siê-me** [lə sə-gɔ̃ e lə trwa-zjɛm] *the second and the third*; **grand et bien fait** [grā e bjɛ̃ fɛ] *tall and well made*; **es-prit pro-fond en tout** [es-pri prɔ-fɔ̃ ɑ̃ tu] *mind deep in everything*. **d** is linked as **d** in **nord-est** [nɔrd est] *northeast* and **nord-ouest** [nɔrd wɛst] *northwest* (297).

364 **d** final of the endings **-ard, -ord, -ourd** (380) is not usually linked over, but the preceding **r** is linked to the vowel of the following word: **un vieil-lard in-firme** [œ vjɛ-

jair ẽ-firm] *an infirm old man*; le re-nard et la ci-go-gne [lə rə-nair e la si-gəɲ] *the fox and the stork*; lourd et indigeste [lur e ẽ-di-ʒest] *heavy and indigestible*.

365 g when linked=**k**, in long [l̥]; rang [r̥ā] *rank*; sang [s̥ā] *blood*; long hi-ver [l̥ʒi-vɛ:r] *long winter*; rang é-le-vé [r̥ā-kel-ve] *high station*; rang in-fi-me [r̥ā-kẽ-fim] *lowest rank*; sang im-pur [s̥ā-kẽ-py:r] *impure blood*; sang hu-main [s̥ā-ky-mẽ] *human blood*. This usage, however, is more literary than colloquial. Ordinarily, in these cases, the g may be silent: long hi-ver [l̥ʒi vɛ:r]; rang é-le-vé [r̥ā el-ve]; sang im-pur [s̥ā ẽ-py:r]; sang et eau [s̥ā e o] *blood and water*. Elsewhere g final, except in *joug* and *bourg*, where according to some authorities (but not generally, see 205 and 206) it has the sound of **k** before vowels and consonants, it is silent: le fau-bourg ex-té-rieur [lə fo-bur eks-te-rjɛ:r] *the outer suburb*; l'é-tang est tout près [le-tā e tu pre] *the pond is quite near*; le coing est un fruit [lə kwẽ et œ fruɪ] *the quince is a fruit*.

366 s when linked=**z**, the most frequent of the linkings, because occurring so often between closely related words (330). This linking of **s**, sounded as **z**, occurs in many expressions in which the **s** of the individual word is silent: de plus en plus [də ply-zā ply] *more and more*; de temps en temps [də tã-zā tã] *from time to time*; dos à dos [do-za do] *back to back*; les en-ne-mis en fuite [le-zen-mi-zā fuit] *the enemies in flight*; pas à pas [pa-za pa] *step by step*; plus ou moins [ply-zu mwẽ] *more or less*; tiers é-tat [tjɛ:r-ze-ta] *third estate*; un suc-cès i-nat-ten-du [œ syk-se-zi-na-tã-dy] *an unexpected success*.

367 s of final cs, rs is silent in plural of nouns and of compound words: *arcs-en-ciel* [ar-kā sjel] *rainbows*; *becs Auer* [bɛ-ko-ɛr] *Auer burners*; *des ducs et pairs* [dɛ dy-ke pɛr] *dukes and peers*; *des porcs-épics* [dɛ pɔr-ke-pik] *porcupines*. In these and the following cases, the linking of s, not being pleasant to the French ear, is avoided, while the c or the r is linked over: *des vers à soie* [dɛ vɛ-ra swa] *silkworms*; *des maî-tres ès arts* [dɛ mɛ-trɛ-zair] *masters of arts*; *corps à corps* [kɔ-ra kɔr] *hand to hand (fight)*; *chars à bancs* [ʃa-ra bā] *jaunting cars*; *vers un en-droit* [vɛ-rœ-(n)ā-drwa] *towards a place*; *en-vers et con-tre tous* [ā-veir-e kō-trə tuis] *towards and against all*.

368 s final of a proper noun is silent: *Geor-ges est ri-che* [ʒɔr-ʒɛ riʃ] *George is rich*; *la ca-thé-drale d'A-miens est ma-gni-fi-que* [la ka-tɛ-dral d a-mjɛ-(n)ɛ ma-ni-fik] *the Amiens Cathedral is magnificent*; *Pa-ris est u-ne bel-le vil-le* [pa-ri ɛ-tɥn bel vil] *Paris is a beautiful city*.

369 s final is not sounded in *un a-vis im-por-tant* [œ-na-vi ɛ-pɔr-tā] *an important advice*; *vers les une heu-re* [vɛr lɛ yn œr] *towards one o'clock*; and the s of *vo-lon-tiers* [vɔ-lō-tje] *willingly* is never sounded; *vo-lon-tiers à mes or-dres* [vɔ-lō-tje a mɛ-zɔdrɛ] *willingly to my orders*.

370 Certain expressions contain the sound most often heard in linking [z] represented by s, x or z; and this sound may occur twice in a short phrase. To avoid such repetition the linking is made but once: *dix heu-res un quart* [di-zœr-œ ka:r] instead of [di-zœr-zœ ka:r] *quarter*

past ten; six heu-res et de-mie [si-zœr-e də-mi] *half past six; ai-dez-vous les uns aux au-tres* [e-de vu le-zœ o-zotr] *help one another; les lar-mes aux yeux* [lə lar-mo-zjø] *tears in the eyes.*

371 Neither linking nor elision occurs before *huit, huitième* (213) (excepting *dix-huit* and *dix-huitième*), *onze, on-zième, oua-te, oui, ouï-di-re* (215, 390): *le huit du mois* [lə ɥit dy mwɑ] *the eighth of the month; le on-zième* [lə ɔ̃-zjem] *the eleventh; la on-zième heu-re* [la ɔ̃-zjem œr] *the eleventh hour; le on-ze* [lə ɔ̃:z] *the eleventh (day of the month); qua-tre-vingt-on-ze* [ka-trə vɛ̃ ɔ̃:z]; *la oua-te* [la wat] *wadding; des ouï-di-re* [də wi di:r] *hearsay; les on-ze en-fants* [lə ɔ̃:z-ɑ̃-fɑ̃] *the eleven children.* Notice the following: *des man-teaux oua-tés* [də mɑ̃-to wa-te] *lined cloaks; le uh-lan* [lə ɥlɑ̃] *German lancer; les uh-lans* [lə ɥlɑ̃]; *met-tez le un avant le deux* [mɛ-te lə œ̃ a-vɑ̃ lə dø] *put the one before the two; but un un mal-fait* [œ̃-nœ mal fe] *a one badly made; trois un de sui-te* [trwa-zœ̃ də sɥit] *three consecutive ones; cent un* [sɑ̃ œ̃] *one hundred and one; cent un* [sɑ̃-tœ̃] *one hundred times one; sur les une heure* [syr le ɥn œr] *about one o'clock; vers les une heure* [vɛr le ɥn œr] *towards one o'clock* (some ellipsis, such as about or towards the minutes preceding or following one o'clock, seems to be implied); *quatre-vingt-un* [katrə vɛ̃ œ̃] *eighty-one; le yacht* [lə jak(t)] (the word is also pronounced «à l'anglaise» [jɔt] by those familiar with English); *la yole* [la jɔl] *small boat or canoe.*

372 *x* when linked=*z*: *aux ar-mes* [o-zarm] *to arms; des prix élevés* [də pri-zel-ve] *high prices; deux à deux*

[dø-za dø] *two by two*; **dix en-fants** [di-zũ-fũ] *ten children*; **paix u-ni-ver-sel-le** [pɛ-zy-ni-ver-sɛl] *universal peace*; **six hom-mes** [si-zəm] *six men*. Before consonants, **x** final follows the general rule and is silent: **six sol-dats** [si sɔl-da] *six soldiers*; **dix pom-mes** [di pəm] *ten apples*.

373 **m** usually has no other function after a vowel than to nasalize it, the **m** itself not being sounded (233). Therefore in such cases no linking is heard: **A-dam et E-ve** [a-dũ e ɛrv]; **u-ne faim ex-cés-si-ve** [yn fɛ ɛk-sɛ-siv] *excessive hunger*; **un nom il-lus-tre** [œ nɔ̃ il-lystr] *an illustrious name*; **un par-fum ex-quis** [œ par-fœ ɛks-ki] *an exquisite perfume*.

374 But when **m** does occur as a final pronounced consonant, then it is naturally linked over like any other final pronounced consonant: **Jé-ru-sa-lem est vain-cu** [ʒɛ-ry-za-lɛ-mɛ vɛ̃-ky] *Jerusalem is conquered*; **le ha-rem at-tray-ant** [lə a-rɛ-ma-trɛ-jũ] *the attractive harem*.

375 **n** like **m** after a vowel has the function of nasalizing that vowel (129, 239). It differs in this case from **m** in that while **m** nasalizing the preceding vowel is never linked over, **n** may be when the two words are so inseparably connected as to form but one word, group or idea. Then the nasalized vowel usually retains its nasal quality and the **n** is carried over as a consonant: **au-cun ou-vra-ge** [o-kœ-nu-vra:ʒ] *no work*; **bien ai-ma-ble** [bjɛ̃-nɛ-mabl] *very kind*; **bon a-mi** [bɔ̃-na-mi] *good friend*; **bon en-fant** [bɔ̃-nũ-fũ] *good fellow*; **un an-cien a-mi** [œ-nũ-sjɛ̃-na-mi] *a former friend*; **bien heu-reux** [bjɛ̃-nœ-rø] *very happy*;

rien ac-cep-ter [rjẽ-nak-sɛp-tɛ] *to accept nothing*; en plein air [ɑ̃-plɛ̃-nɛʁ] *in the open air*. Another pronunciation in such cases and rather common in colloquial usage is to denasalize the vowel, retaining its oral quality, linking the *n* over as a consonant in the usual way. Simply removing the sign of nasality over the vowel in the preceding examples will illustrate the second method of pronunciation in such cases; or: *mon a-mi* [mɔ-na-mi] *my friend*, instead of [mɔ̃-na-mi]; *un enfant* [œ-nɑ̃-fɑ̃] *a child*, instead of [œ̃-nɑ̃-fɑ̃].

376 But when *n* appears simply as a pure consonant, it is then linked over to the following vowel just as *m* is or any other consonant: *l'hy-men ac-tuel* [li-mɛ-nak-tɥɛl] *the actual marriage*; *spé-ci-men à-dé-si-rer* [spe-si-mɛ-na de-zi-re] *desirable specimen*.

377 *n* final of the nasal vowel of a noun is not linked: *ce bien est à mon frère* [sə bjɛ̃ ɛ-ta-mɔ̃ frɛʁ] *this property is my brother's*; *Jean est pe-tit* [ʒɑ̃ ɛ pə-ti] *John is little*; *le vin et l'eau* [lə vɛ̃ e l o] *the wine and water*; *le bon et le mau-vais* [lə bɔ̃ e lə mɔ̃-vɛ] *the good and the bad*.

378 *n* final in the following common expressions is not linked: *c'est bon à manger* [s ɛ-bɔ̃ a mɑ̃-ʒɛ] *it is good to eat*; *se-lon eux* [sə-lɔ̃ ø] *according to them* (335); *il se con-duit bien en clas-se* [il sɛ-kɔ̃-dui bjɛ̃ ɑ̃ klɑs] *he behaves himself well in the class*; *com-bien y en a-t-il?* [kɔ̃-bjɛ̃ i ɑ̃-na-til] *how many of them are there?* *l'un ou l'au-tre* [l œ̃ u l otr] *one or the other*.

379 *h*. Neither linking nor elision takes place before an aspirate *h*. Care should be taken not to aspirate this

written (but unsounded) **h** as in English. Simply detach the word preceding from that beginning with **h**: **la hon-te** [la ɔ̃t] *shame*; **le ha-sard** [lə a-zair] *chance*; **le cri des hiboux** [lə kri de i-bu] *the owls' cry*; **les hut-tes des sau-vages** [lə yt de so-vaʒ] *the Indians' huts*.

380 Special cases. Consonants after **r** are not usually linked. This applies to the endings of many words in -ard, -ord, -ourd, -art, -ert, -eurt, -ort, -ourt (356): **dard ai-gu** [dair-e-gy] *sharp dart*; **bord à bord** [bɔ̃r-a bɔ̃r] *alongside*; **lourd et fort** [lur-e fɔ̃r] *heavy and strong*; **el-le part au-jourd'hui** [el pair-o-ʒur-dui] *she leaves to-day*; **il con-quiert une pro-vince** [il kɔ̃-kjẽr-yn-prɔ̃-vɛ̃s] *he conquers a province*; **elle meurt ex-près** [el mœ̃r-eks-prɛ̃] *she dies on purpose*; **fort et grand** [fɔ̃r-e grɑ̃] *strong and tall*; **on ac-court aus-si-tôt** [ɔ̃-na-kur-o-si-to] *they run immediately*.

381 Exceptions to the general rule that consonants after **r** are not usually sounded may be noticed in the flexional **s** which follows **r**: **des re-gards ai-ma-bles** [de rə-gair-zɛ-mabl] *kind attention*; in the final **t** or **d** after **r** of verbs before a pronoun: **perd-il** [pɛ̃r-t il] *does he lose?* **sert-il** [sɛ̃r-t il] *is he of use?* in **fort** used as an absolute superlative, that is, in the sense of *very*: **fort ai-ma-ble** [fɔ̃r-tɛ-ma(ɪ)bl] *very amiable*; but **fort et dur** [fɔ̃r-e dỹr] *strong and hard*.

382 In the expressions de part en part [də-pair-tɑ̃ par] *right through*; **de part et d'au-tre** [də pair-tɛ d otr] *on all sides*; **l'art o-ra-toi-re** [l air-tɔ̃-ra-twair] *oratorical art*, the final **t** is linked over.

EXERCISE LIX. Linking occurs in the expressions throughout this exercise. Read carefully, pronouncing aloud the following: 1. À neuf heures précises. 2. Attendez un instant. 3. Beaucoup aimé. 4. Bien ennuyeux. 5. Bloc énorme. 6. C'est un enfant très éveillé. 7. C'est un franc étourdi. 8. Cheval ombrageux. 9. Cinq heures. 10. Comprend-il ce qu'on dit? 11. De fond en comble. 12. Des cheveux épais. 13. Des histoires étonnantes. 14. De part en part. 15. D'excellents exercices. 16. Du blanc au noir. 17. En avez-vous eu? 18. En été. 19. En hiver. 20. Ils étudient bien. 21. Ils se rendent en classe deux à deux. 22. Il y a cinq ans. 23. Le bourg est en fête. 24. Le grand océan. 25. Le nabab est un richard. 26. Les empereurs Marc Aurèle et Marc Antoine. 27. Nous irons ensemble. 28. Œuf à la coque. 29. On en a assez. 30. Parler franc et net. 31. Perd-il son temps? 32. Quand irez-vous? 33. Qu'entend-on? 34. Répond-elle. 35. S'il en est ainsi. 36. Très habile. 37. Trop étroit. 38. Un arc-en-ciel. 39. Un fort argument en sa faveur. 40. Un joug intolérable. 41. Un porc-épic. 42. Vous avez été au parc. 43. Vous en avez assez.

EXERCISE LX, illustrating examples in which linking is to be avoided. Read carefully the following expressions, pronouncing them aloud: 1. Allez-vous-en avec eux. 2. Arcs-en-ciel. 3. A-t-on été aimable? 4. Becs Auer. 5. Bordeaux est une belle ville. 6. C'est le huit. 7. Colomb a erré longtemps. 8. Combien en demandet-il? 9. De demain en huit. 10. Du plomb argentifère. 11. Du riz au lait. 12. Enfin on arriva. 13. Envers eux. 14. Il est grand et beau. 15. Jean et Alexis. 16. Le loup court encore. 17. Le second et le troisième. 18. Le surplomb en est visible. 19. Le trente et un octobre. 20. Mais oui. 21. Marie coud à merveille. 22. Nez à nez. 23. Paris est la capitale. 24. Quatre-vingt-onze. 25. Quatre-vingt-sept. 26. Saint-Marc à Venise. 27. Sourd à toutes les demandes. 28. Sourd et muet. 29. Trop hardi. 30. Un banc à dos. 31. Une faim excessive. 32. Un et deux font trois. 33. Un garçon indolent. 34. Un nom anglais.

EXERCISE LXI. State briefly the principle by reason of which linking takes place in each example given in Exercise LIX and does not take place in each of the examples given in Exercise LX.

X ELISION

383 Elision, or the dropping of the final vowel of a monosyllable before the initial vowel of the next word, is indicated by the apostrophe (31). In certain cases the letters *e*, *a*, *i*, the vowels undergoing elision, are entirely silent. The monosyllables eliding final *e* are *de*, *le*, *ne*, *que*; the pronouns *je*, *ce*, *le*, *me*, *se*, *te* when followed by a verb, by *en* or by *y*.

384 Elision of *e*: *l'é-co-le* [l e-kəl] *the school*; *d'un enfant* [d œ-nā-fā] *of a child*; *n'est-ce pas* [n es pa] *is it not so?* *j'ai-me* [ʒ əim] *I love*; *c'est* [s ɛ] *it is*; *il l'a* [i-l a] *he has it*; *m'a-t-elle vu* [m a-təl vy] *has she seen me?* *il s'en va* [il s ā va] *he goes away*; *qu'a-vez-vous* [k a-ve vu] *what is the matter with you?* *tu t'y es mis* [ty ti ɛ mi] *you have put yourself there*; *en-voy-ez-l'y* [ā-vwa-je l i] *send him there.*]

385 The vowels of the pronouns *ce*, *je*, *la*, *le* are not elided when these monosyllables come after the verb: *est-ce vrai* [ɛs vre] *is it true?* *ai-je rai-son* [ɛ:ʒ rɛ-zō] *am I right?* *fai-tes-le* [fɛt lə] *do it*; *voy-ez-le* [vwa-je lə] *see him.*

386 The final *e* of *jusque* is elided in *jus-qu'à* [ʒys-k̄ a] *up to*; *jus-qu'a-lors* [ʒys-k a-lɔ:r] *up to that time*; *jus-qu'en* [ʒys-k̄ ā] *up to*; *jus-qu'i-ci* [ʒys-k i-si] *up to this time*; the final *e* of *lorsque*, *puisque*, *quoique* is also elided, but only before *elle*, *il*, *on*, *un*: *lors-qu'il* [lɔrs-k il] *when he*; *puis-qu'el-le* [pɥis-k ɛl] *since she*; *quoi-qu'on* [kwa-k ɔ̃] *although one.*

387 A few words, generally having *quelque*, *entre* or *presque* in their composition, elide final *e*: *quel-qu'un* [kel-kœ] *some one*; *en-tr'ac-te* [ã-tr akt] *interval between the acts*; *pres-qu'î-le* [pres-k il] *peninsula*; also *au-jour-d'hui* [o-ʒur-d ɥi] *to-day*.

388 Elision of *a*. *a* is only elided in the article or pronoun *la* before the verb: *l'â-me* [l a:m] *the soul*; *l'his-toi-re* [l is-twa:r] *the story*; *il l'aime* [i-l ɛ:m] *he loves her*; but *ai-mez-la* [ɛ-me la] *love her*.

389 Elision of *i*. *i* is elided only in the conjunction *si* before *il* or *ils*: *s'il va* [s il va] *if he goes*; *s'ils vien-nent* [s il vjen] *if they come*.

390 Elision does not take place before the aspirate *h*, nor before *on-ze*, *on-ziè-me*, *oui*, *ouï-di-re*, *oua-te* (371, 215), *oh que oui* [o kə wi] *why yes*; *la on-ziè-me* [la ɔ̃-zjem] *the eleventh*.

391 While the preceding examples illustrate elision as shown by the apostrophe, the great majority of cases may be said to occur where no apostrophe marks the suppression of an *e* mute before a word beginning with a vowel or silent *h*. In fact *e* is silent at the end of most words (but cf. 393): *pla-ce* [plas]; *pren-dre* [prã:dr]; *ta-ble* [ta(:)bl]; (except where the *e* itself is the only vowel in the word, as in *le*, *me*, *te*); in verbal endings *-es*, *-ent* (*tu ai-mes* [ty ɛ:m]; *ils ai-ment* [il-zɛ:m]); and after a vowel that just precedes the final *e*: *rue* [ry] *street*.

392 In very many instances, two or more words are pronounced just as though parts of one entire word, that

is, together in one breath, just as though each formed a component part of one entire word. The final *e* in such cases is absolutely mute and the preceding consonant is linked over with the initial vowel of the following word: *fa-ci-le à li-re* [fa-si-la li:r] *easy to read*; *la guer-re é-cla-te en-tre eux* [la gɛ:r-re-kla-tā-trø] *war breaks out between them*; *la ro-be est rou-ge* [la rɔ-bɛ ru:ʒ] *the dress is red*; *l'ex-er-ci-ce o-ral* [l eg-zɛr-si-sɔ-ral] *the oral exercise*; *u-ne an-cien-ne é-lè-ve* [y-nā-sjɛ-ne-lɛ:v] *a former pupil*; *u-ne au-tre an-née* [y-no-tra-ne] *another year*.

393 Compare the following pairs of words, in the former of which the *e* is elided and in the latter (70, 71) it is not: *Allemagne and Angleterre*; *bulletin and portefeuille*; *causerie and brusquerie*; *joyeusement and tristement*; *lègèreté and fermeté*; *logement and appartement*; *longuement and largement*; *maintenant and autrefois*; *mugissement and hurlement*; *saleté and propreté*; *samedi and vendredi*.

394 Compare again in the same manner the following pairs, each of which is composed of two or more words (cf. 74). In the first group composing the pair, the *e* is not pronounced; in the second it is: *À de-main and pour demain*; *au-dessus and par-dessus*; *je ne sais pas and il ne sait pas*; *la demande and leur demande*; *la petite and cette petite*; *la semaine and une semaine*; *les cheminées and une cheminée*; *le velours and quel velours*; *mademoiselle and une demoiselle*; *monsieur De Vire and madame De Vire*; *on recommence and elle recommence*; *roi de France and reine de France*; *sa fenêtre and cette fenêtre*; *sans le*

chien *and* avec le chien; sous le pont *and* sur le pont; un demi-litre *and* une demi-livre; un pot de bière *and* un verre de bière; vin de Champagne *and* bière de Munich.

EXERCISE LXII. A most useful exercise may be had by writing the two pairs above given in 393 and 394, first as usual in ordinary writing and printing of French, dividing them into syllables and pronouncing aloud each syllable and word; secondly, performing the same operation and using, in so doing, the key alphabet.

395 The following sentences illustrate the usual elision of *e* when occurring in ordinary phrases. The elided *e* is italicized: 1. Cette phrase est facile à lire et à comprendre. 2. Elle raconte encore une histoire absurde. 3. Élise a une autre idée en tête. 4. La balle était derrière une chaise au salon. 5. La campagne est belle et agréable en juin. 6. Laissez la porte et la fenêtre ouvertes.

XI CAPITALS

396 Capitals are used as in English to begin a sentence, quotation or a proper name: Les oiseaux chantent, *The birds are singing.* Il m'a dit: «Faites-le toujours.» *He said to me: "Keep on doing it."* Félix Faure.

397 Small letters, contrary to English usage, are used to begin the pronoun *je* = English *I*: Eh, bien, je m'en vais, *Well, I'm going away.* Enfin, j'y suis, j'y reste, *In short, I'm here, I'm going to stay here;* and in writing the interjection *ô* = English *oh* or *O*: — ô Dieu, *O Heavens!* ô douleur, *O grief!* ô ma jeunesse, *O my youth!*

398 Small letters are used to begin the names of the days of the week and of the month: *C'est aujourd'hui lundi le dix août, To-day is Monday the tenth of August; Il est venu vendredi le trois mars, He came Friday the third of March.*

399 Small letters are used to begin adjectives derived from proper nouns: *un noble vénéitien, a Venetian nobleman; un savant allemand, a German scholar; le rivage troyen, the Trojan shore; le chant grégorien, the Gregorian chant; il étudie le français, he studies the French language;* also in writing the expressions: *catholique, luthérien, mahométan, protestant, puritain, pharisien, voltairien;* also *catholicisme, christianisme, judaïsme.* But when the adjective is used substantively, then it is treated as a proper noun: *le Français, the Frenchman; un Irlandais, an Irishman; un riche Américain, a rich American; les Asiatiques, the Asiatics; les Européens, the Europeans; un illustre Parisien, an illustrious Parisian.*

400 When to a product or object of manufacture, the name of the town or locality of production or fabrication is given, this name is treated like a proper adjective and begins with a small letter: *un mètre d'angleterre; une statue en carrare; un bel angora; une bouteille de cognac; fumer du maryland; une robe de florence; une robe de madras.*

401 In titles of books, companies, associations and the like, but one word usually begins with a capital, generally the first noun, unless preceded by a preposi-

tion: Dans les gardes françaises, la Jérusalem délivrée, le Malade imaginaire, la Mare au diable, le Paradis perdu, Pour la couronne, les Précieuses ridicules.

402 If an adjective (or numeral) precedes the noun, instead of following it as in the above examples, then both adjective (or numeral) and noun begin with a capital: l'Ancien Testament; les Deux Sœurs; la Divine Comédie; les Fausses Confidences; la Jeune Femme colère; la Nouvelle Héloïse; la Petite Fadette; Un beau mariage; Un Mariage dans le monde. The article (definite) when used as the first word of the title, as in these examples, is written with a capital only when it begins the sentence.

Notice the usage in the following titles of literary works: le Vieux célibataire; le Vieux fat; les Vieux garçons; Une Vieille maîtresse; le Vieux neuf; la Vieille roche; la Vieille tante.

403 When the title of a word is accompanied by the author's name, both title and name are written with a capital: la Biographie Didot; les Commentaires de César; le Dictionnaire de l'Académie; l'Encyclopédie de Diderot; les Essais de Montaigne; la Géographie de Crozat; le Glossaire de du Cange.

404 When two substantives figure as the title of a publication, a society or order, the second substantive being merely the complement of the first, then the first only is written with a capital: Bulletin des lois; Cours d'astronomie; Dialogue des morts; Éléments de phy-

sique; Essai sur les mœurs; Histoire des croisades; Voyage autour du monde; l'Académie des sciences; le Conservatoire de musique; le Conservatoire des arts et métiers; l'École des chartes; l'ordre de l'Aigle de fer; l'ordre de la Légion d'honneur; l'ordre de la Toison d'or.

405 Nevertheless, it frequently happens that when two substantives figure in the title of a book, society or order, that it is the second that is written with a capital while the first is written with a small letter. This is so because in such cases the second word characterizes and epitomizes more appropriately the entire title: *le cap des Tempêtes*; *la cour des Miracles*; *la fontaine des Innocents*; *l'hôtel des Ambassadeurs*; *l'île de la Réunion*; *les montagnes de la Lune*; *le quai aux Fleurs*, meaning a particular quay in Paris where flowers are sold; while *quai aux fleurs* designates a quay given over to the sale of flowers in any city.

406 Occasionally it happens that two words in the title of a publication or association are written with a capital: *Mémoires de la Société nationale des antiquaires de France*; *Mémoires de la Société de linguistique*; *la Critique de l'École des femmes*; *Défense du Génie du christianisme*; *Observations sur l'Esprit des lois*; *Journal des Savants*. In such cases two titles are considered as combined in one, or the two words are of such importance that it appears inappropriate to write either with a small letter.

407 Capitals are used in writing the title of a fable, comedy or farce, the characters of which appear in the

title and are considered as personified: **le Chêne et le Roseau**; **la Génisse, la Chèvre et la Brebis**; **le Flatteur et l'Envieux**; **le Maître et le Valet**.

408 Two capitals are necessary in a compound proper noun joined by a hyphen, as: **les Anglo-Saxons**; **les Gallo-Grecs**; **les Moldo-Valaques**; and the name of a dynasty, when preceded by that of the race over which the dynasty ruled, is written with a capital: **les Francs Mérovingiens**; **les Turcs Osmanlis**; but not when the name of the dynasty is used adjectively, as: **la dynastie mérovingienne**; **la dynastie napoléonienne**; likewise **écriture anglo-normannique**; **écriture normanno-saxonne**.

409 The word **saint** before its noun begins with a small letter: **saint Denis**, **saint François**, **saint Martin**; but when used as a part of a proper name with a noun to which it is joined by a hyphen, it is never abbreviated and is always written with a capital: **le duc de Saint-Simon**; **l'église Saint-Germain-des-Prés**; **l'église Sainte-Marie-aux-Neiges**; **l'église Sainte-Marie-des-Fleurs**; (in the three examples just cited the two last hyphens in each example are sometimes omitted, but the more common usage appears to be in favor of connecting all the parts with hyphens); **l'église de Saint-Pierre**; **le mont Saint-Michel**; **la porte Saint-Martin**; but if the entire expression is merely used as a name to indicate, for example, a prison or a theater, the usage is: **les prisonniers du Mont-Saint-Michel**, **le théâtre de la Porte-Saint-Martin**.

410 The names of avenues, boulevards, quays, squares, streets, etc., are written with a capital, but the word for avenue, boulevard, square, street, etc., is written with a small letter: *allée de l'Observatoire; avenue des Champs-Élysées; avenue de l'Opéra; barrière de l'Étoile; boulevard Montparnasse; carrefour de l'Abattoir; chaussée des Minimes; cour des Fontaines; place de la Concorde; quai de l'Horloge; rue de Rivoli.*

Small letters are used in writing the articles *le, la, les, du, de la, des* before the name of a town or of a person: *le Caire, Cairo; la Havane; le Havre; le Mans; le Puy; la Rochelle; la Bruyère; le Camoëns; le Cid; la rue de la Bruyère; la rue de l'Écluse; le comte de la Guiche; le prince de la Paix; Peveril du Pic; le Tintoret; Bar-le-Duc; Choisy-le-Roy; Foulénay-aux-Roses; Villeneuve-le-Comte.* Also in writing adjectives not joined to the noun by a hyphen, as: *la basse Bretagne, le bas Canada; but les Basses-Pyrénées, la Haute-Marne.*

411 Small letters are used to begin titles before proper nouns: *le président Fallières; le prince de Galles; le roi Alfonse; le czar Nicholas; lord Ruthven; le comte de Monte-Cristo; le général Boulanger; le roi d'Angleterre; le professeur Croizet; l'abbé de l'Épée; le duc d'Enghien; l'empereur de la Chine, le docteur Allard; l'archevêque Blanchet.*

412 Titles of honor, being considered as proper names, whether in speaking to or of the honored personage, are written with a capital: *Votre Majesté; Vos Majestés; Sa Majesté; Ses Majestés; Sa Sainteté,* in speaking of the

Pope; **Son Éminence**, in speaking of a cardinal; **Sa Grandeur**, in speaking of a bishop; **Son Altesse**, in speaking of a prince of the royal line.

413 Capitals, therefore, are used in the following cases for the titles and *small letters* for the common names, king, queen, emperor, czar, etc.: **Sa Majesté le roi**; **Sa Majesté la reine**; **Sa Majesté impériale**; **Son Altesse royale**; **Sa Majesté l'empereur Napoléon III**; **Sa Majesté la reine d'Angleterre**; **Sa Majesté le czar, l'autocrate de toutes les Russies**; **Sa Majesté le sultan Abdul Medjid**; **Sa Sainteté le pape Pie IX**; **Son Éminence le cardinal de Retz**; **Sa Grandeur l'évêque de Marseille**; **Son Altesse l'électeur de Saxe**.

414 Capitals are used on the above principle when the title is extended: **Sa Majesté Catholique, la reine d'Espagne**; **Sa Majesté Fidèle, le roi de Portugal**; **Sa Majesté Britannique, la reine d'Angleterre**.

415 Small letters are used to write the titles **monsieur**, **madame** and **mademoiselle** when not beginning the sentence, although not infrequently capitals are used. These words are generally abbreviated, **M.** being written for **monsieur**, English *Mr.*, **MM.** (with a full stop) for **messieurs**; **M^{me}** for **madame**, English *Mrs.*; and **M^{lle}** for **mademoiselle**, English *Miss*. **M. Blondel**, monsieur Blondel; **M^{me} Blondel**, madame Blondel; **M^{lle} Blondel**, mademoiselle Blondel. They are more convenient terms than their English equivalents, being used with equal appropriateness with or without the name: **oui, mademoiselle**; **oui, madame**; **oui, monsieur**. In writing the

abbreviated forms, usually printed **M^{me}** and **M^{lle}**, no punctuation whatever is used; and this is the customary usage in French in writing abbreviations which include the final letter as **M^{sr}** = **monseigneur**, **D^r** = **docteur**. No stop is used after Roman numerals with names of sovereigns or divisions of a book: **Louis XIV et Charles X célèbrent . . . Voir tome III, chapitre IV de l'ouvrage**. 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, etc., are usually written **I^{er}**, **II^e**, **III^e**, **IV^e**, etc.

416 Small letters are used to begin names designating political, religious and monastic schools: **les républicains**, **les légitimistes**, **les orléanistes**, **les socialistes**; **les calvinistes**, **les catholiques**, **les jansénistes**, **les luthériens**, **les voltairiens**, **les bénédictins**, **les cordeliers**, **les dominicains**.

417 The name of the order itself, being considered a proper noun, is written with a capital: **l'ordre de Saint-Benoît**; **la congrégation de Saint-Lazare**; **l'ordre du Mont-Carmel**; **l'ordre de l'Incarnation**; **l'ordre de la Visitation**; **l'ordre de la Jarretière**; **la réforme de Sainte-Thérèse**. The word *order*, *congregation*, etc., is often understood, as in **prendre le voile (de l'ordre) de Sainte-Claire**; **prendre l'habit (de l'ordre) de Saint-François**.

EXERCISE LXIII. Note the following giving practice on the use of capitals; the words and expressions appear here according to recognized standard usage: **anabaptiste**, **gentil** (*Gentile*), **hussite**, **malthusien**, **pythagorien**; **bouddhisme**, **islamisme**, **paganisme**; **carme**, **chartreux**, **cordelier**; **bey**, **calife**, **consul**, **duc**, **pacha**, **schah**; **druide**, **mage**, **pontife**, **pythonisse**; **les bacchanales**, **les saturnales**; **une dryade**, **un faune**, **un satyre**, **une sirène**, **un triton**; **un missel**; **Considérations sur l'histoire de France**; **Discours sur l'histoire universelle** (*only one capital here in each instance is used, as but one work is really*

comprised in each title); l'esplanade des Invalides, faubourg Poissonnière, passage des Panoramas, place de l'Estrapade; l'aigle de Meaux (Bossuet); l'aigle de Patmos (saint Jean), l'ange des ténèbres (le diable), le père du mensonge (Satan), le père de miséricorde (Dieu), l'Ange de l'école (saint Thomas d'Aquin), l'Oint du Seigneur (Jésus-Christ), l'Orateur romain (Cicéron), le Sage (Salomon); un arabe, un cosaque, une mégère, un mentor, un tartufe (*originally proper nouns, frequent usage has caused them to be regarded simply as common nouns*); un dédale, un hermès, du mithridate, un phaéton; des Callots, des Elzéviros, des Plines (*meaning editions of Elzevir and Pliny, and collections of Callot*); empire français, empire des Perses, principauté d'Orange, république romaine; l'ambassade turque à Paris, l'amirauté de Londres, la chancellerie de la Légion d'honneur, la chambre des pairs, la chambre des lords, le consulat de Smyrne, l'hôtel de ville de Paris, la légation russe à Berlin, la musée de Versailles, le parlement d'Angleterre, le sénat de Rome; l'Arsenal, bibliothèque de Paris, la Bastille, ancienne prison d'État, le Châtelet, ancien tribunal de Paris, le Cirque, théâtre de Paris, la Tour de Londres, prison d'État; la tour de Babel (*that is, de la Confusion*), la tour des Vents à Athènes, la vallée de la Vision; l'administration des postes, des monnaies, des douanes, des domaines, le comptoir d'escompte, la caisse d'épargne, le couvent des dominicains, l'église des pénitents gris, la halle aux blés, aux cuirs, aux draps, aux poissons, le marché au charbon, aux fleurs, le ministère de l'intérieur, le ministère des finances, le palais de justice, la régie des tabacs; il est allé aux Arts et métiers, à l'Instruction publique, à la Monnaie (*instead of saying: il est allé à l'administration des Arts et métiers, de l'Instruction publique, de la Monnaie*); le Capitole à Toulouse transformé en hôtel de ville, le Louvre en musée, le Luxembourg en sénat, le Palais-Royal en tribunal; ce temple des protestants s'appelle le Temple des protestants, cet hôtel de ville s'appelle l'Hôtel de ville, cette prison militaire s'appelle la Prison militaire, ce palais de justice s'appelle le Palais de justice, ce musée s'appelle le Musée.

418 Whether a capital be used or not depends on the sense of the expression. For instance, *côte d'or* may mean any *fine coast* renowned for its vineyards; *la côte*

d'Or is a name applied particularly to a region near Dijon; la Côte-d'Or is the name of one of the French departments.

XII PUNCTUATION

419 The same marks of punctuation are used in French as in English. The most commonly used are:

le point	<i>full stop</i>	.
la vir-gu-le	<i>comma</i>	,
le point et vir-gu-le	<i>semicolon</i>	;
le deux points	<i>colon</i>	:
le point d'in-ter-ro-ga-tion	<i>interrogation</i>	?
le point d'ex-cla-ma-tion	<i>exclamation</i>	!
le trait d'u-nion	<i>hyphen</i>	-
le ti-ret (de sé-pa-ra-tion)	<i>dash</i>	—
les points sus-pen-sifs	<i>three dots</i>	...
les guil-le-mets	<i>quotation marks</i>	« »
la pa-ren-thè-se	<i>parenthesis</i>	()
les cro-chets	<i>brackets</i>	[]
l'ac-co-la-de	<i>brace</i>	}
l'as-té-ris-que	<i>asterisk</i>	*
la croix de ren-voi	<i>dagger</i>	†

420 In general it may be said that French punctuation is more subject to the caprice of the individual writer than is the case in English. The following points deserve notice: 1° In a case like the following: *men, women, and children*, where good usage may be found sanctioning the comma before the conjunction, no comma is used in French: *les hommes, les femmes et les enfants*. 2° The *colon*, *le deux points* (notice the form of the

article), is rather more freely used than in English, not infrequently replacing the comma before phrases which explain, amplify or resume the subject-matter: *de là deux sortes de devoir: les uns négatifs . . . consequently two kinds of duty, the one negative . . .* 3° Quotation marks, *le guillemet ouvrant, le guillemet fermant*, are less common than in English. *a.* In giving the text of a letter they are used precisely as in English. *b.* If a quotation extends through several paragraphs, the marks are used at the beginning of every paragraph, and at the end of the last. *c.* In the interior of a paragraph, the marks are used as in English. *d.* If the quotation coincides with the paragraph, no quotation marks are used, the paragraph usually beginning with a dash. The writer's aim is to try to put each short quotation into a separate paragraph, each beginning with a dash (see the example under 421). *e.* Single quotation marks (' ') are not used at all.

421 The *dash*, *tiret* as just indicated, serves in dialogue to note a change of speaker, and is often used where quotation marks would be used in English. It also serves to replace the words: *ré-pon-dit-il, dit-il*:

- Allons, ton dernier mot, bonhomme!
- Faut-il vous parler clair?
- Oui.
- C'est que je garde mon moulin.

To denote incompleteness or interruption *three dots* (. . .) are used oftener than the dash: *Enfin, comment vous dire . . . nous avons peur!*

422 The *hyphen*, le *trait d'union*, is used between two names forming an indivisible whole: les États-Unis; le Nouveau-Brunswick; la Nouvelle-Écosse; la Nouvelle-Orléans; les Pays-Bas; le Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et (d')Irlande, Terre-Neuve (see 409 for more diversified examples).

EXERCISE LXIV, for general practice. Words apt to be badly pronounced: agneau, aiguë, aiguille, aiguiser, album, Allemagne, almanach, Alsace, amen, amer, Angleterre, anguille, août, appendice, archange, Asie, aspect, athée, atlas, atome, autocratie, autographe, automate, automne, Auxerre, avril, ayant, ayez, ayons, baïonette, balbutier, baptême, baptiser, baril, bataille, Bengale, benzine, billevesée, bloc, bœuf, bœufs, broc, Bossuet, Bruxelles, calvitie, capitaine, cauchemar, cent un, chef, chef-d'œuvre, cher, Christ, chut, cinq, le cinq mars, Cinq-Mars, cinq robes, clerc, Colomb, compter, conséquemment, consciemment, conscience, coq, correct, croc, croup, crucifix, cuiller, damner, David, décemment, des haricots, dessous, dessus, diplomatie, distiller, distinct, dix, le dix avril, dix chevaux, dix-huit, dix-neuf, dix-sept, dix sous, dot, Duguesclin, échecs, Éden, élever, éloquentement, éminemment, emmener, enfer, en haut, ennobler, ennui, équinox, essentiel, l'est, escroc, est-ce, Estienne, estomac, éteint, éther, eurent, examen, exempt, exempter, excellent (*adj.*), excellent (*verb*), facétie, faïence, faim, je faisais, faisons, faon, fat, femme, fier (*adj.*), fier (*verb*), fini, fleur de lis, flux, gageur, galop, gentil, gratis, grenouille, guérilla, gueule, gueux, haïr, ils haïssent, hélas, hennir, heureux, hiatus, hier, hiver, huit, huit jours, le huit mai, huit enfants, hymen, hymne, idylle, immense, immeuble, immobile, immodeste, immoler, immoral, incroyable, initial, inné, innombrable, innovation, inouï, inutile, isthme, jadis, Jésus, Jésus-Christ, joug, legs, lendemain, linguiste, lis, lui, magnifique, maïs, mangeant, martial, mars, mauvais, mayonnaise, messieurs, mérinos, Michel-Ange, mille, minutie, minutieux, moelle, monsieur, moyen, murmurer, muséum, myosotis, nef, nerf, nerfs, net, neuf, neuf ans, le neuf du mois, neuf francs, neuf heures, neuf soldats, nuptial, observer, obtenir, œil, œuf, œufs, oignon, un os, osciller, ouest, paille, paon, partial, par-

tiel, patient, payer, pays, peine, pensum, péril, peripétie, persuader, philosophe, poignard, poison, poisson, post-scriptum, pouls, précédemment, prompt, prudemment, puis, punch, pupille, pusillanime, quatre-vingt-cinq, quatre-vingt-six, quatre-vingt-un, quelques-uns, quotient, R(h)eims, réservé, résignation, respect, ressembler, ressentir, ressource, rosbif, je romps, science, sculpteur, second, sens, bon sens, sens commun, sept enfants, le sept mai, sept plumes, signifie, simple, six chaises, six et dix, six heures, le six mars, soleil, songea, spécimen, Strasbourg, sud, suggérer, suprématie, tabac, tact, tandis, temps, thym, tient, tilleul, toast, tous, tranquille, travail, vasistas, veille, vendetta, vieille, vingt, le vingt août, vingt-deux, vingt chevaux, le vingt-sept mars, vingt-huit, vingt-neuf.

XIII CONVENTIONAL FORMS USED IN LETTER-WRITING

423 Address on the envelope. It is now customary to write out the words **Monsieur, Madame** and **Mademoiselle**. Sometimes the following expressions are employed on the outside of a letter or missive: **Envoi de** (Monsieur Dupée), *Sent by* (Mr. Dupée); **Recommandée** or **Chargée, Registered**; **aux soins de** or **chez, care of**; **(Prière de) faire suivre** (*Please*) *forward*; **Faire parvenir, Send on.** The following are specimen superscriptions:

Monsieur Georges Pelletier
chez Madame Laforêt
31, place de la République
Paris, France

Madame Henri de la Tour
aux soins de Monsieur Loubet-André
26, boulevard Saint-Michel
Paris, France

Monsieur le Professeur Georges Blondel
7, rue Carnot

Chartres

Prière de faire suivre

France

Mesdemoiselles Longuemare

16, rue Montmartre

Faire parvenir

Paris, France

424 Business houses. In addressing firms, such addresses as the following are usual: **Messieurs Favreau et Delrue**; **Messieurs Larousse & Cie**; **Madame V^{ve} Lafortêt et Fils**; **Messieurs L. Tremblay Frères**; **Monsieur le Directeur du Crédit Lyonnais**.

Instead of prefixing **Monsieur**, **Messieurs**, sometimes other general names are employed: **Maison Chagnon-Asselin**, *Firm of C.-A.*; **Librairie Garnier Frères**, *Messrs. Garnier Brothers, Publishers (Booksellers)*; **Établissements Archambault-Bélanger**, *The A.-B. Business Houses*.

425 Dates. With the exception of **le premier**, the cardinal numbers are used for the days of the month. The name of the month itself is written with a small letter (398). In commercial letters, September, October, November and December are frequently abbreviated: **7^{bre}**, **8^{bre}**, **9^{bre}**, **10^{bre}**. The following examples illustrate current usage, the article before the date being sometimes omitted. Sometimes **ce** is used: **Marseille, le 1^{er} mars 1912**; **Toulon, 7, rue Saint-Georges, le 18 août 1911**; **Londres, 19 juillet 1910**; **Bruxelles, ce 13 février 1908**; **Bourges, le 11 mai 1909**; **Ce vendredi matin**.

426 Forms of address. The following illustrate the ordinary usage in addressing friends: **Cher Georges**, *Dear*

George; Mon cher Jean, My dear John; (Mon) cher ami, (My) dear friend; Mon cher Delille, My dear Delille; Cher Monsieur Belisle, Dear Mr. Belisle; Monsieur et cher confrère, My dear colleague. Monsieur, Sir, is more formal than Cher Monsieur, (My) dear Sir. It should be noted that «Mon cher Monsieur» is generally avoided when used without the noun; like «Ma chère Madame» it is redundant.

In addressing ladies, the adjective *chère* is not usual except among relatives and very intimate friends: *Madame, Dear Mrs.; Mademoiselle, Dear Miss.*

427 Endings of letters. Much variety exists in the conclusion of French letters. This depends on the age, rank, sex of the person addressed, as well as on circumstances. Much used familiar forms are the following: *Bien à vous or Tout à vous, Sincerely yours; A vous de tout cœur, Ever sincerely yours; Une poignée de main, Yours most sincerely; Votre ami sincère (fidèle), Yours faithfully (sincerely); Je vous serre cordialement la main, Most sincerely yours; Salut amical, As ever, yours; Votre tout dévoué, Faithfully yours; Croyez à ma vive et sincère amitié, Believe me, as ever, sincerely yours.*

428 More formal expressions corresponding to *Very truly yours*, but ill adapted to translation: *Agréez, Monsieur, mes cordiales salutations; Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, l'assurance de mes sentiments distingués; Recevez, Monsieur, les meilleures amitiés de votre bien dévoué; Agréez, Monsieur, mes salutations amicales.*

Notice the following: *Je vous prie d'agréer l'expression de ma considération distinguée. Haute (parfaite)*

considération is frequently used in closing a letter among equals, while **Considération** alone is generally not used except to inferiors. **Je vous prie de croire à l'expression de mes meilleurs sentiments; Veuillez agréer, cher Monsieur, avec tous mes remerciements, l'assurance de mes sentiments bien dévoués.**

429 In addressing ladies: **Veuillez accepter, Madame, mes salutations respectueuses; Veuillez accepter, Madame, l'assurance de ma parfaite et affectueuse considération; J'ai l'honneur d'être, Madame, votre très dévoué et respectueux ami; Je vous prie, Madame, d'agréer l'expression de mes hommages respectueux.** A lady addressing a lady friend might write: **Toute à vous; Je vous embrasse tendrement (affectueusement); Votre amie affectionnée; Votre bien sincère.**

430 The following expressions are much used in closing a letter: **Agréez mes civilités empressées, *Accept my kind regards*; Dites bien des choses de ma part à . . ., *Please remember me to . . .*; Je vous souhaite une bonne et heureuse année, *I wish you a Happy New Year*; Joyeuse Noël, *Merry Christmas*; Mes amitiés chez vous, *My regards to your family*; Mille amitiés, *Kind regards*; Une bonne année, *A Happy New Year*; Veuillez me rappeler au bon souvenir de . . ., *Please remember me to . . .***

431 Note the following: **Ci-inclus, *Trois cents francs, Value, Three hundred francs*; Échantillons sans valeur, *Patterns (Samples) of no value*; E. V. (= En ville), *Local*; Imprimés, *Book-post or Printed matter*; Papier d'affaires,**

Commercial papers; **Personnelle** or **En mains propres**, *Private* or *Personal* (to be handed over to addressee in person); **Poste restante**, *To be called for* (*Poste Restante*); **Urgent** or **Pressé**, *Urgent* or *Important*.

XIV ABBREVIATIONS IN COMMON USE

a. c.	année courante	N.-D.	Notre-Dame
av. J.-C.	avant Jésus-Christ	N.-S.	Notre-Seigneur
		n ^o	numéro
c. à. d.	c'est à dire	p. p. c.	pour prendre congé
c. (c ^{me})	centime	p. r. v.	pour rendre visite
cap.	capital	R. S. V. P.	Répondez, s'il vous plaît
Cie (C ^e)	compagnie	S. A. R.	Son Altesse Royale
C ^m ètre (cm.)	centimètre	s. d.	sans date
ct. (crt.)	courant	s.-ent.	sous-entendu
d ^o	dito	S. Exc.	Son Excellence
etc.	et cætera	S. G.	Sa Grandeur
fr(s) (f.)	franc(s)	s. l. n. d.	sans lieu ni date
h.	heure	S. M.	Sa Majesté
ib. (ibid.)	ibidem	SS.	saints
id.	idem	S. S.	Sa Sainteté
in-f ^o	in-folio	S. (S ^t)	saint
J.-C.	Jésus-Christ	S ^{te}	sainte
M.	Monsieur	S ^r (le)	le Sieur (<i>for</i> Monsieur)
MM.	Messieurs	succ.	succursale
m ^d	marchand	suiv.	suivant
M ^e (pl. M ^{es})	maître (<i>a lawyer's title</i>)	s. v. p.	s'il vous plaît
		trim.	trimestre
M ^{gr}	Monseigneur	t. s. v. p.	tournez s'il vous plaît
M ^{lle} (pl. M ^{lles})	Mademoiselle	V ^e (V ^{ve})	veuve
M ^{me} (pl. M ^{es})	Madame	V ^{te}	vicomte
m ^{son} (m ⁿ)	maison	V ^{tesse}	vicomtesse
ms.	manuscrit		

EXERCISE LXV, on proper names. For the pronunciation, consult the Passy-Hempl, *Uniform International Dictionary*, Lesaint's *Traité complet de la prononciation française*, or Müller's *Allgemeines Wörterbuch*: Achab, Achéron, Achille, Açores, Adam, Agamemnon, Abruzzi, Abyssinie, Adriatique, Agnès, Aix-la-Chapelle, Ajaccio, Alger, Algérie, Algésiras, Alpes, Alsace, Apennins (les), Aristophane, Aristote, Asie, Athènes, Atlantique, Australie, Autriche, Bade, Bâle, Baptiste, Barcelone, Barthélemy, Béatrice, Beatrix, Bengale, Benjamin, Berlin, Boulogne, Brésil, Bretagne (la), Bruxelles, Buenos-Ayres, Caen, Caïn, Caire (le), Calabre (la), Camille, Camoëns, Campagne, Castille (la), Caucase (le), Cayenne, César, Ceylan, Chambéry, Champagne (la), Chanteclair, Charlemagne, Charles, Charon, Charybde, Cherbourg, Chili (le), Chrétien, Cicéron, Cléopâtre, Colomb, Crimée (la), Danemark (le), Démosthène, Denis, Dieppe, Diogène, Dordogne (la), Doubs (le), Douvres, Dresde, Dublin, Dunkerque, Edimbourg, Égypte (l'), Équateur, Europe, Faust, Ferrare, Fiesque, Finlande (la), Franche-Comté (la), Friedland, Galaad, Galatée, Galilée (la), Galilée, Gascogne (la), Gaule (la), Glasgow, Gracques (les), Groenland (le), Guadalquivir (le), Guadeloupe (la), Guernesey, Guyane (la), Guyenne (la), Hambourg, Havane (la), Hawaï, Himalaya, Hudson, Hugues, Hyacinthe, Hymen, Islande (l'), Leipsick, Lydie, Luxembourg, Lys, Machiavel, Madrid, Maëstricht, Mandchourie, Marengo, Marseille, Michel-Ange, Millet, Miltiade, Munich, Niger, Nuremberg, Regnauld, Reims (Rheims), Roch, Saint-Roch, Rubens, Ruisdael, Saint-Gaudens, Saône (la), Scylla, Titien, Versailles, Vosges, Washington.

EXERCISE LXVI, on words apt to be mispronounced. Abbaye, abdomen, accessit, accroc, agenda, albumen, aluminium, ananas, angélus, antipathie, août, aquarelle, aquarium, archéologie, aristocratie, as, bas-relief, Bayard, Bayonne, bayonnette, bis, blocus, bourg, bourgmestre, Bruxelles, Cadix, calcium, cantaloup, caoutchouc, cap, cerf-volant, chaos, chat-huant, chef-lieu, chiromancie, chrysanthème, circonspect, clef, condamner, congrès, credo, cric-crac, czar, démocratie, dépens, De profundis, désert, dessert, direct, doigté, dompter, Dumas (A.), échec, écho, équateur, équation, équestre, équinoxe, équitation, équivalent, équivoque, examen, exempt, exempter, faix,

fil, flanc, foyer, franc, fret, fuchsia, fusil, gentilhomme, gentils-hommes, geôlier, géranium, gigot, Goethe, Gounod, granit, grief, gril, guet-apens, guichet, Guizot, haine, hennir, héros, hiatus, honte, idem, immédiat, in-douze, ineptie, inertie, in-octavo, in-quarto, instinct, Jeanne, juillet, Lafayette, laudanum, loquace, Madrid, million, mœurs, Moïse, monarchie, Montréal, New-York, omnibus, orchestre, os (*pl.*), persil, plomb, poêle, prétérit, prospectus, quadruple, quai, quatuor, quinine, quotidien, reflux, revolver, rez-de-chaussée, rhum, sculpter, Sinaï, sourcil, succinct, sud, Suez, suspect, tournevis, vermout, vis, vis-à-vis, volubilis, Vosges (les), Wagner, Weber, zinc.

EXERCISE LXVII. Pronounce aloud the following words, in regard to which there may be a difference of opinion: aspect, but, fat, granit, hennir, jadis, legs, immédiat, nenni, ours, Cadix, subit, exact, cresson, fil, hélas, hennissement, joug, linceul, mœurs, obus, péril, soulier, soit, fait.

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Arabic numerals refer to the *paragraph sections*; Roman numerals to the *exercises*. As regards *quantity*, only full length is indicated by two dots (:), thus: rouge [ru:ʒ], *red*. It will be remembered (19) that a vowel, either nasal or oral, long in the final syllable, as in rouge [ru:ʒ], demande [dəmā:d], when occurring in the penult, is usually half as long, as in rougeur [ru:ʒœ:r], *redness*; demander [dəmā:de], *to ask*. Therefore half length is not indicated.

Variations not noted in the text may frequently be found in the Index.

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¹ Prepared by the Boston University 1913 *Class in Phonetics*, under the general direction of Miss Mary Carmel Fox, candidate for the degree of A.M. and especially aided by the following candidates for the degree of A.B.: Miss A. M. Gorman, Miss E. K. Johnston, Miss M. Metcalf, Miss L. M. Palmer, Miss E. M. Robinson. These aids were assisted by Miss A. E. Fisher, A.B., and by the following candidates for the degree of A.B.: Miss G. B. Kennedy, Miss C. E. Macomber, Miss M. J. Mahoney, Mr. F. B. Mitchell, Miss M. M. Mitchell, Miss E. H. Mosher, Mr. F. H. Peterson, Mr. B. Stinchfield, Miss H. L. Stone, Miss M. B. Sullivan, Miss J. M. Thornell, Miss M. C. Whitaker, Miss H. A. Williams.

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H

As neither *h aspirée* nor *h muette* are pronounced (210), they are absent phonetically. But as neither elision nor linking take place before *h aspirée*, this fact is shown by writing all words containing *h aspirée* with an inverted comma before the *h*, thus 'h.

Nevertheless an *h* more or less aspirate may be heard: 1° In certain interjections: *ha! halte! han! hop là! hue! ohé! oho!* 2° In words of an onomatopoeitic origin, particularly when expressive of violent emotion: *haleter, Han d'Islande, hêler, hennir, hurler.* 3° In emphatic utterance: *une haine effroyable; la houle s'enflé; c'est une honte!* 4° Even in some words where no *h* is written: *Baal* [bahal]; *fléau* [fleho]; *géant* [ʒehā]; *monstrueux* [mōstryhø], and sometimes in *le onze* [lə hō:z] most probably due to analogy of *la honte*. But such cases do not appear to represent normal usages. Cf. Kr. Nyrop: *Manuel phonétique du français parlé*, 2^e éd., traduite et remaniée par Emmanuel Philpôt, Paris, 1902.

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Besides Nyrop's *Manuel phonétique*, mentioned in the Index under the letter H, the following useful books bearing on the subject here treated were received during the preparation of the present work:

DUMVILLE, Benj. *Elements of French pronunciation and diction*. London (Dent & Sons), 1912.

SCHOLLE and SMITH. *Elementary phonetics: English, French, German*; 2d edition. London (Blackie & Son), 1907.

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